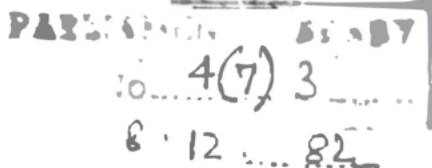


Fifth Series Vol. XXXVI, No. 24

Monday, March 25, 1974
Chaitra 4, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXXVII Contains Nos. 21 to 32)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4 00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 25, 1974/Chaitra 4, 1896

(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re : Question No. 424

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mayavan—not here.

Shri Prasannabahi Mehta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Question No. 424.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI F. A. AHMED) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Sir, no statement has been laid on the Table of the House. The Minister has misled the House . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. I am really surprised, Mr. Mehta, that when you were informed about the postponement of the question, you stood up and put the question.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I was informed verbally only just a minute ago and I

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thought that when you called me, you must have got some information.

Now, Sir, the hon. Minister said that he has laid a statement on the Table of the House whereas he should have informed the House that the question has been postponed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मदन को गुमराह करने हैं। इनकी बड़ी गलती करना, इन को पना नहीं है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ एक चीज को पकड़ कर इतना शोर करने हैं। कुछ मैथिली से काम लेना चाहिये। कोई गलती हो जाती है तो उसी को पकड़ कर बैठ गये।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I thought that the first question was in my name, but, unfortunately, it was Question No. 426. Therefore, I said that a statement was laid on the Table of the House. The earlier question has been postponed.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I make a submission, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, please.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : You have rightly asked me that I was informed and I should not have put the question. But I would request you to kindly pull up the Minister who has not collected the information and who, on the top of it, said he has laid a statement on the Table of the House. I would like that such things should not be repeated in future.

Progress to reshape Calcutta Port

*425. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have made any assessment regarding the Calcutta Port on the aspect of draught and other limitations ;

(b) whether the foreign buyers are reluctant to ship iron ore etc. through Calcutta port on account of this draught and other limitations ; and

(c) whether Government have any programme to reshape Calcutta port with mechanised handling facilities and commissioning deeper draught during the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Calcutta Port with its present draught limitations cannot handle ships of big size with deep draught. A supplementary deep water port facility is being developed at Haldia. The Haldia Dock Project provides a berth with modern mechanical handling facilities for handling iron ore. This Project is likely to be commissioned during this year.

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Shipping and Transport whether it is a fact that the traffic of Calcutta Port has gone down considerably and if so what are the figures of the last 10 years ? What are the schemes for the development of Calcutta Port ? What is the actual amount Government proposes to be spent for such development works ? How long it would take to complete the scheme ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : It is a fact that for the last few years traffic in Calcutta port has gone down because of various reasons. It is a river in port and sometimes the bares and bars in the river Hoogly

are causing obstruction for the coming of the big ships and vessels to the Calcutta port. In view of that, steps have already been taken to develop Haldia as a supplementary port to Calcutta and this will have a Docking system with six berths. I have already answered sometime back that it is expected to be commissioned by end of this year. Regarding the improvement of Calcutta port already Government has been taking steps for dredging the river and necessary allocation has been made and they are going to spend nearly Rs. 14 crores. The problem of Calcutta depends on two factors, that is, flushing out the river channel by getting waters from the Farakka Barrage Scheme and dredging. Regarding the Farakka Barrage Scheme already it has been stated a number of times that we are having discussion with the Bangladesh authorities. Feeder canal is going to be completed. Regarding the actual figure handled by Calcutta port, I may give some figure to the hon. Member. The total number of cargoes handled in 1961-62 was of the order of 93.02 lakh tonnes. It was 102.03 in 1962-63. In 1963-64 it was 109—38 ; in 1964-65 it was 110—63 ; in 1965-66 it was 98—48 ; in 1966-67 it was 101.04 and the latest one, that is 1972-73 figure was 66.77.

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : I would like to know from the hon. Minister for Shipping and Transport whether it is a fact that on the rapid development of Haldia the life of Calcutta port or rather the economic viability of the entire eastern India is dependent.

MR. SPEAKER : I see, you have a ready-made supplementary.

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : I would like to know why the Government is taking a complacent view of the situation and in that connection I would like to know what is the present progress of this Auxiliary Port of Calcutta and what are the hindrances in getting it commissioned expeditiously ?

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly ask brief and a relevant question.

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : The progress is not upto the mark. The progress is delayed. I want to know the reasons for that.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : So far as development of Haldia is concerned, and so far as timely commissioning is concerned, I have answered these points on an earlier occasion in the House. It is not a fact that it is delayed. No delay has taken place. It is a fact that we have deferred the time schedule. At the same time, on the last occasion, I pointed out that from scratch to everything of Haldia project is being done by our own engineers indigenously. As a result of that, we had to undergo certain problems which were unforeseen. So it has been delayed. At the same time, as I have already pointed out, we are going to commission Haldia Port by the end of this year. Most of the works are already complete; some of them are expected to be completed by the end of this year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know firstly whether it is a fact that the equipment for the mechanised iron-ore handling plant has been constructed by another public sector undertaking, namely, the M.A.M.C. ? Unfortunately the construction, supply and erection of this plant at Haldia is running far behind the schedule. If this is a fact, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us what is the reason for this inordinate delay in spite of the fact that the Port Commissioners have been repeatedly trying to see that the work is expedited ?

Secondly, is he aware of the recent statement made by the Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners to the effect that if there is further delay in the completion of Farakka Project, then the navigability of the Hooghly river on which both Calcutta and Haldia depend will be seriously jeopardised ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : As far as the iron-ore handling plant is concerned, it is a fact that M.A.M.C. could not maintain the time-schedule. We took up the matter with the concerned official and also the Minister-in-charge of the Heavy Industry. The latest communication available from them is this that they will be in a position to supply the plants by September-October this year. As a result, as I have pointed out already, they expect to commission it by the end of this year.

Regarding the fresh water, as pointed out already, it is very necessary to have 40,000 cusecs of water from Farakka, lack of which will jeopardise Haldia and Calcutta ports to some extent. This is known to this House. All these matters have been taken up with the Bangladesh Government.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us why it is that while the traffic handlings at all major ports have gone up throughout the country by 157 per cent, the traffic handling at Calcutta Port has gone down by 33 per cent as compared to what was being handled in 1950-51 ?

The economy of Calcutta and the whole of eastern India is dependent upon the development of Calcutta port. How is it that for Farakka Barrage, we have been told in Parliament, that negotiations are going on with the Bangla Desh Government ? To make the Calcutta port navigable and for receiving the big ships, what steps are the Government of India taking for providing the mechanised handling facilities at Calcutta Port ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : So far as the reason for going down in traffic at the Calcutta port is concerned, firstly, big size ships cannot come to Calcutta. That is why we are developing Haldia port where big size ships can enter. Moreover, bulk carriers are unable to arrive at Calcutta port for want of modern handling facilities and low draught there. As a result of all these, we are not getting

the benefit of receiving bulk carriers carrying the imported crude or for exporting iron ore from here.

That is the main reason why the traffic at Calcutta port has gone down. As regards surplus water, we are trying to get the feeder canal completed. In fact, much of the work has already been done. As regards utilisation of surplus water, this has to be decided between the two Governments. It is not possible for us to tell anything in this regard at the moment.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : In view of his answer, it is quite clear that water from the feeder canal through Jangipura Canal is quite uncertain and there is no possibility of developing both Calcutta and Haldia ports. In view of this, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that one expert Shri Kali Bhattacharya has said that 10 miles long high dike is necessary by the side of sagar island for maintenance of traffic at Haldia as well as Calcutta ports. If so, I want to know whether he is going to take up that suggestion.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : So far as the views of the expert mentioned by the hon. Member are concerned, I am not aware of that. But so far as the water is concerned from Farrakka I am not as pessimistic as my hon. friend* is.

DR. RANEN SEN : The Minister has said that bigger ships will have access to Haldia port. May I know whether it is a fact that the very conception and the structure of Haldia port is that it would not permit vessels above 1 lakh tonnes to be docked in Haldia? Also, whether it is a fact that the present tendency is to have vessels above 1 lakh tonnes and more. If so, how these bigger ships would come to Haldia and what is the attitude of the Government in this regard.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : By 1980 we expect to have a draft at Haldia to the extent of 40 feet and,

thereafter, bigger ships would be able to arrive at Haldia.

Short Fall in Production of Oil Seeds due to Frost and Cold Wave

*426. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the effects on rabi crop, especially on oil seeds, of frost during the recent cold wave ; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to meet short fall in the production of this commodity ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Frost during the cold wave in the northern region might have hampered the growth of some of the rabi crops including rapeseed and mustard in parts of unirrigated areas. Apart from frost, the production of rabi crops would depend on a number of other factors including the favourable conditions of soil moisture that prevailed at the sowing time, deficiency of rainfall during the winter season, overall shortage of fertilisers and weather conditions in the remaining part of the season. Final estimates of production of rabi crops for 1973-74 would become available towards the close of the agricultural year, i.e., some time in July-August, 1974.

(b) The following measures have been taken to meet the short fall in the production of oilseeds and oils in the country and to check the rise in their prices :

(i) augmentation of supplies through imports of various oilseeds, oils and tallow to the extent feasible ;

(ii) encouraging larger crushing of cotton seed and rice-bran oils ;

- (iii) promoting greater utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin ;
- (iv) restricting the use of groundnut oil and mustard oil by utilisation of several substitute oils in the manufacture of vanaspati ;
- (v) increasing the production of traditional as well as non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower ; and
- (vi) regulation of bank credit and forward trading.

Recently the State Governments have been requested to take measures to check speculative trading and hoarding of stocks in oilseeds and oils.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Sir, firstly, I would like to draw your attention to the first sentence of the statement which reads :

"Frost during the cold wave in the northern region might have hampered the growth of some of the rabi crops including rapeseed and mustard in parts of unirrigated areas."

Sir, what is this 'might have'. The Government is supposed to give a categorical reply.

Sir, in the statement it has been stated that Government is taking steps to encouraging larger crushing of cotton seed and rice-bran oils. I would like to know from the Government what is the estimate of the Government of edible oil extracted from rice-bran. It has been suggested by agricultural scientists that they expect 300 thousand tonnes of edible oil from rice-bran. If this estimate is correct what steps have been taken by the Government to extract edible oil from rice-bran. Bihar being a fertile area for rice growing whether the Government is planning to have some factory for extracting edible oil from rice-bran in Bihar ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the first question, which has been raised by the hon. Member, is concerned I would like to point out to him that apart from the failure of winter rains and the effect of cold-wave in the third week of December there are also other factors which have to be taken into account. After the harvest is collected we shall be able to know to what extent the effect has been on account of frost and winter in the month of December.

So far as the other question is concerned, it is true that extraction of edible oil from rice-bran will not be a very big quantity but we are making an effort. Some quantity will be available from rice-bran which will be used for the requirements of edible oil as well as for other industries.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : In the end of the statement the Minister has said :

"Recently the State Governments have been requested to take measures to check speculative trading and hoarding of stocks in oilseeds and oils"

I would like to know how this request of the Central Government has been implemented by the State Government ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED . So far as this question is concerned, as the hon. Member is aware, we have taken action for the purpose of stopping forward trading in oilseeds and oils.

So far as the other part of the question is concerned, my information is that all the State Governments are taking necessary action to see how they can dehoard the oils and oilseeds which are in scarcity

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने खुद माना है कि पाये की वजह से मरमो की कमी हुई है। तो इस बात को देखते हुये जैसे कि देश में खाने के तेल की कमी है सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है जिस से लोगों को तेल मिल सके ? इस के लिये सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है कि नहीं ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद यह तो मैं ने जवाब में बताया है कि जो हमारे मुल्क में तेल की कमी है और घायल सीड की कमी है उस को पूरा करने के लिये क्या-क्या स्टेप्स लिये हैं। इस के अलावा जहां तक हमारे लिये मुमकिन हो सकता है हम बाहर से भी घायल और घायल सीड इम्पोर्ट करेंगे। लेकिन आज कीमते बढ़ने की वजह से और इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में कमी होने की वजह से भी हमारी दिक्कत है। लेकिन कुछ मुल्क। ने हम को रेप सीड और रेप सीड घायल देने का वायदा किया है, और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि उन मुल्कों से हमारे पास साल घायेगा तो किसी हद तक हमारी कमी पूरी होगी।

SHRI R S PANDF-Y The statement placed before the House is very vague. The first part has given a very depressing picture and the second part says that recently the State Governments have been requested to take measures to check speculative trading and hoarding of stock in oilseeds and oils. It is all right that the Central Government request the State Governments but the people of this country are very much concerned about what steps the State Governments have taken concretely in order to bring down the prices and to make things available.

MR SPEAKER That is already there in the statement.

SHRI R S PANDF-Y . Mere request will not do

SHRI F A AHMED So far as the shortage is concerned, Government have taken a number of steps and those have been enumerated in my reply to part (b) of the question. In addition we have asked the State Governments to take all the action possible for the purpose of dehoarding oils and oilseeds and some State Governments are taking action and that is producing results.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी क्या मंत्री महादय का ख्याल गुजरात के अन्धबाग से छपी हुई इस खबर की और गया है कि बिमन भाई सरकार

ने तेल बनाने वाले मिल मालिकों से 25 लाख रु० ले कर उन को तेल का दाम बढ़ाने की छूट दे दी ...

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : How is it relevant ? There must be some semblance of relevance.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी, आज जरा जवाब देखिये इस सवाल का :

"Recently, the State Governments have been requested to take measures to check speculative trading and hoarding of stocks in oilseeds and oil."

राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दिये गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह कहा मैं कोट कर रहे हैं आप?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी इन का स्टेटमेंट देखिये, यह मैं कोई जेल से नहीं साया हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय बात यह है कि मैं तो एग्रीजिनल प्रश्न देखता हूँ। लेकिन डिपार्टमेंट ने जो दिया है उस से तो माननीय वाजपेयी का सवाल पैदा होता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मंत्री जी न जो पैदा किया है उस में से हम पैदा कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने जा जवाब दिया है उसमें से ही यह सवाल निकलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जरूर कीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी, यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। गुजरात की नव-निर्माण मंजिल ने मिल मालिकों से बातचीत करके उन की टाक को टेप रिकार्ड किया है जिसमें मिल मालिकों ने माना है कि उन्होंने 25 लाख रु० दे कर तेल के दाम बढ़ा लिये।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद . अगर सरकारों में छपी हुई बातों से हम साइड होंगे तो उन में तो पता नहीं क्या-क्या निकलता है और बड़ी दिक्कत पैदा हो जायेगी।

श्री बल्लभ विश्वारी शास्त्रीजी : मैंने कहा कि उस का टेप रिकार्ड मौजूद है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी, आप जवाब उन को दीजिये। बात तो यह है कि प्रश्न तो था कोल्ड वेब और प्रोडक्शन का। लेकिन यह जो आप ने इतना कुछ जवाब में जोड़ दिया है उस की वजह से सबान पैदा होता है। मिनिस्टर माहवान जब जवाब दिया करे तो कम से कम यह तो देख लिया करें कि रेलीवेट जवाब है कि नहीं, बरना खामखाह अपना हेडएक बढ़ाते हैं, मेर हेडएक बढ़ाते हैं और मेम्बरो का भी हेडएक बढ़ाते हैं।

श्री फकरीन अली अहमद : उन में यह था कि क्या-क्या मैजर्स लिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन में से चिमन भाई निकल आये ना।

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : मान्यवर मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को पाम क्या राज्यवार विवरण है कि किस राज्य में शीत लहर के कारण कितनी क्षति हुई है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हो चुका है, आप बाद में आये हैं।

World Wide Shortage of Sugar

+
' 427. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR .

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA .

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been reported in the press that there would be world wide shortage of sugar soon ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto , and

(c) whether sugar production in India will be less this year ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government propose to review and decide from time to time the quantity of sugar to be exported this year taking into account the production prospects, requirements for internal consumption and the prevailing international prices of sugar.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : In view of the fact that there are bright prospects of sugar output in the current year, the production being reported to be 4.5 million tonnes against 3 million tonnes last year with the resulting better supply position in the current year and also because there is better international export potential because of increase in sugar prices, why has not Government come to a firm decision yet about the export quantum of sugar because we need foreign exchange badly ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED The hon. member is under a wrong apprehension that there is no decision. Government have taken a decision, but there are certain things which have to be done in their own way. But one has not to be vociferous about these matters.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR There is a feeling current in the country that Government are exporting sufficient quantity of sugar ignoring the internal demand ? If so, will the Minister come out with a statement ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED . I have already said that these actions are being taken having regard to the production and actual internal requirement and also the necessity to export. Action is being taken accordingly.

श्री बल्लभ विश्वारी शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि दस में इस समय चीनी की कमी है और उस बारे में कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये। मैं उन में जानना चाहूँगा कि हमारे

देश में जो उत्पादन चीनी का इस साल हुआ है इस उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की, इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में चीनी के अभाव के कारण, बहुत जरूरत हो गई है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा चीनी का उत्पादन और भी अधिक बढ़े जो मौजूदा साल में हुआ है उस से ज्यादा बढ़े, हम के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का उन के द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है? और साथ ही साथ यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि इस बढ़े हुये उत्पादन के अधिकांश हिस्से का काफी बड़ी तादाद में क्या वह एक्सपोर्ट करने लायक है हम फोरेन एक्सचेंज धन कर सकें और फटिलाइजर की कमी को दूर कर सकें। इस बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है?

श्री कन्हैयालाल शर्मा ग्रहमबर : मेरे ग्यान से अन्तरेबल मेम्बर ने गलत समझा है। मैंने तो अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि लान्ट इधर चीनी का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है। उस के बढ़ने की वजह से अपनी जरूरतों को मदेनजर रखते हुये और इस बात को मदेनजर रखते हुये कि हम कितना एक्सपोर्ट कर सकने हैं और अपने मुल्क के लिये फायदा उठा सकते हैं, गवर्नमेंट कार्रवाई कर रही है और सारी बातों को सोच रही है। इसी लिये हम चाहते हैं कि आइन्दा साल भी किसी तरह से चीनी की पैदावार बढ़े, हम के लिये हम न बहुत से कदम उठाये हैं, जिन में से यह भी है कि किम तरह से प्रोडर्स को इन्सेन्टिव दिया जाय ताकि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा करे और अच्छी कीमत पा सकें और फैक्ट्री बागों को भी ज्यादा इन्सेन्टिव दे कर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा सकें। यह मारे कदम उठाये गये हैं और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि आइन्दा साल चीनी की पैदावार हम साल से ज्यादा होगी।

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Sir, the Government has always been saying about the international price rise in the commodities. So, I want to know whether the price of sugar has gone up in the international market or not; also I want to know whether the Government is considering a rise in the export price of sugar; also, I want to know what is the price of exported sugar at present, and what is the

amount by which they are going to increase it.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the production.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the international price is concerned, it is a fact that the price has risen in the international market. I am not in possession of the actual figures, but the price is roundabout £300 per tonne. I do not know what will be the price in the near future. So far as our price is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that we are supplying the levy sugar at Rs. 2.15 per kilo to the consumers. So far as the levy sugar is concerned . . .

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : I asked about the export price, and about the price in the international market.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : About the export price, I have already said what is the international price . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You have mentioned it.

श्री राम चरत प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चीनी के उत्पादन से कमी होने का कारण यह भी है कि जो मिल मालिक हैं वह गन्ना पैदा करने वालों को गन्ने की कीमत का भुगतान समय में नहीं करने? यदि यह सही है तो हम के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

श्री कन्हैयालाल शर्मा ग्रहमबर : जहां तक मेरी इसला है, फैक्ट्रियां जो हैं वह गन्ना बीरह ले रही हैं। हा, उन्होंने यह शिकायत जरूर की है कि उसमें जो शुगर कटेट है वह बहुत कम हो गया है और वह चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट किसी तरह से उन की मदद करे ताकि वह ज्यादा अर्से तक अपनी फैक्ट्रियां चला सकें। यह बीज गवर्नमेंट के पास आई है और वह उस पर गौर कर रही है।

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : In view of the fact that there is a worldwide shortage of sugar, I would like to know

whether there is any scheme before the Government to encourage and promote the cultivation of beet root so that sugar can be extracted from beet also and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in this direction so far ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the question of utilisation of beet for the purpose of increasing the production of sugar is concerned, we have taken steps in one or two places where in addition to the sugar being manufactured, it will also be manufactured by the utilisation of beet. But it is on a very small scale, and if this experiment proves successful we hope to enlarge it in a big scale.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : May I know whether there is any kind of international agreement with other sugar exporting countries, and are we bound by some quota restrictions with individual countries, or, in view of the world shortage of sugar and the rise in prices, may I know whether we would try to come out of these quota restrictions agreements ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is some arrangement with the United States and the United Kingdom under preferential treatment and that is upto the end of 1974. Under this agreement we are to provide about one lakh tonnes of sugar to these countries. We are taking up with these countries how the price should be increased according to international market. This is only upto 1974, afterwards we will be free. So far as export of other sugar is concerned we have no arrangement and there is no restriction so far as quota is concerned.

SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA : In view of the increased production of sugar in our country, may I know whether per capita consumption of sugar through ration shops is going to be increased and whether the price will be decreased ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as consumption is concerned, on the one hand hon. Members are anxious that we should

try to increase our exports. Unless we reduce home consumption, how could that objective be achieved, I do not know. On the other hand, there is this thing. But I should like to inform the hon. Members that I have increased the general quota to all the States and I hope they will be satisfied with that increase and will try to help me to see that the objective about which so many Members have spoken is achieved as early as possible.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The consumption of sugar last year was 35 lakh tons. Now we are producing over 45 lakh tonnes and we get a higher price for sugar this year, about Rs. 600 per tonne, in foreign exchange. May I know whether he is going to export ten lakh tonnes of sugar ? May I also know whether the Finance and Commerce Ministries have strongly recommended the export of ten lakh tonnes but the Agriculture Ministry is coming in the way ? If there is some shortage of sugar, nobody is going to die for want of sugar.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : These matters are under our consideration and it would be good to the interest of our country if we are less vociferous about this matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Hon. Member refers to the export of sugar. I should like to know from him whether he has come across a derogatory statement made by the Chairman of the U.S. Agricultural Committee reprimanding India and saying that because of the policies of India they should not consider favourably our demand for export of sugar and also that they should encourage only those countries who had adopted a favourable attitude towards American policies. In view of this will he say categorically what is their attitude ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This question does not arise. Besides that this question about this particular statement had been answered by my colleague, the Minister of External Affairs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि विश्व में चीनी की कमी है और विश्व बाजार में चीनी के दाम तीन सौ रुपये टन बढ़े हैं। हम जो चीनी विदेशों में भेजते हैं वह किस दाम पर भेजते हैं। इन बढ़े हुए दामों पर भी क्या हमने चीनी भेजी है यदि हाँ, तो कितनी?

श्री कछवाहीन जल्लू अहमद : मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि जहाँ तक एक्सपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है हर साल हम इसका देखते हैं कि कितनी हमारी प्रोडक्शन है, कितनी हमारी जरूरियात है और क्या कीमन हम को बाहर से मिल रही है। इस सब को देख कर हम फैसला करने हैं इसके बारे में। जहाँ तक यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० का ताल्लुक है हमारा उन से एग्जिमेंट या प्रफेजल ट्रीटमेंट के बेसिस के ऊपर हमने उनको एक फिक्सड कीमन पर चीनी बेची। लेकिन जहाँ तक दूसरे मुल्कों का ताल्लुक है हम उसी कीमत पर बेचते हैं जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमन होती है। इस दफा भी 1974 तक हमारा जो एग्जिमेंट इन दो मुल्कों से है उनके अलावा जो चीनी हम बाहर बेचेने उसको हम बात का मंजूर रख कर बेचेने कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमन क्या है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कीमत हम को मिल सके।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : किम कीमन पर बेची है इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री कछवाहीन जल्लू अहमद : कारोबार का मारा हिसाब तो मेरे पास नहीं है कि हर रोज कितने दामों में बेची जा रही है। लेकिन मैंने कहा है कि जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्राइस है उसमें कम दामों पर नहीं बेची गई है।

विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय खिलाड़ियों के खर्च में कटौती

* 428 श्री महावीर सिंह साधु : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खेलों में शामिल होने के लिये विदेश जाने

वाले भारतीय खिलाड़ियों के खर्च में कटौती कर दी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और यह कटौती करने के क्या कारण हैं?

श्री साधु और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) जी नहीं। पांचवी पंचवर्षीय मसौदा योजना के अनुसार इस कार्य के लिये निर्धारित निधि में कोई काट प्रस्तावित नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री महावीर सिंह साधु : यह प्रश्नना की बात है कि मंत्री महोदय ने हम मद् में कटौती करने की जो आदत थी उसको बदल दिया है। चौथी योजना के मुकाबले में पांचवी योजना के आरम्भ तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से मनुष्य की जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं की कीमतें ठीक दुगुनी हो गई हैं। इस बान्ने खर्च और कीमतों में समानता लाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया गया है और यदि नहीं तो उसका कारण क्या है?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : चौथी योजना से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने वालों पर करीब 48 लाख रुपये खर्च किया गया और पांचवी योजना में करीब 65 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसको काफी वृद्धि कहा जा सकता है।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURAL HASAN) : Sir, I would like to make a point. I am amplifying the reply that has been given by my colleague so that there is no confusion.

सम्बाई यह है कि जो घाट दी जाती है स्पोर्ट्स फंडेशन को उस में प्राप्त देखें कि देश से बाहर जाने वाली टीमों का सब से बड़ा जो खर्चा होता है उसके अलावा कोचिंग कैम्प बैरिड का भी खर्च उस में शामिल होता है। इस बास्ते जो वृद्धि हुई है इस में थोड़ा गहून नान प्लान का भी खर्चा और जुड़ जायेगा। इस बास्ते कुल राशि

48 लाख के मुकाबले ये 65 लाख नहीं होनी लेकिन उससे कुछ और ऊपर चली जायेगी।

श्री महमूदीयक सिंह साहब : चौथे योजना काल में जो खिलाड़ी बाहर भेजे गये थे उन से क्या अनुभव मंत्रालय ने प्राप्त किये और क्या उन अनुभवों का समावेश इस में किया गया है यदि हाँ, तो उसका झीरा क्या है?

सम्बन्ध सहीचय : यह कहाँ से पैदा कर लिया आपने ? यह तो इससे पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री बदल बिहारी बाबूदेवी : उनका शायद मतलब यह है कि जो खिलाड़ी भेजे गये थे उनके पैसा कम दिया गया और इस वाम्ने जैसा परफार्मेंस दे करना चाहते थे नहीं कर सके। क्या यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में आई है।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI
In view of the proposed cut in expenditure, may I know whether it is a fact that in spite of the serious opposition of the first division football league team of India, the Government of India sent a team to Merdeka in Kuala Lumpur which is of second standard and as such we got defeated ?

MR. SPEAKER . Let us not talk about individual games

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI
Deliberately the Government of India sent a second division team. Champions in the game from my State were not included, with the result we got defeated and the nation lost its prestige.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I know they are very good players. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am at a loss to understand this quarrel between these two young men ! Shri Salve.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Today we have read the dismal news that the two office-bearers of the Indian Hockey Federation who went abroad and whose expenses were not cut, indulged in rampant internecine conflicts, as a result of which

the world hockey cup tournament could not be held in India and would be held in Malaysia.

MR. SPEAKER : May I know how you have pushed Malaysia into it ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : If we are cutting the expenses of teams going abroad, how did these two people get foreign exchange to go abroad in indulge in fighting ? Secondly . . .

MR. SPEAKER . The first is irrelevant.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Hockey is one sport which is popular in Punjab. You are unable to nurse your constituency; permit me to do it. Sometimes relevant irrelevance may be permitted. What is the Education Ministry going to do about it ? Are they going to take any steps to ensure that the world hockey cup tournament would be staged in India ?

MR. SPEAKER . I greatly respect your ability as a lawyer, but the question is very limited in scope. It is about the cut in the five year plan allocation.

SHRI S. M. BANFRJEE . Since the minister has assured us that there has been no cut. In view of the poor performance by our athletes who participated in world tournaments and in the Olympic games, may I know whether the allocation will be increased, so that proper training may be imparted to our young boys and we may once again become world champions not only in hockey but in other games as well ? The other countries are spending much more money than us. I would like to know whether during this year or in the fifth plan, more money will be allotted for sports so that the country is full of sportsmen and in politics also we are sporting ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The total allocation for sports items in the Fourth Plan was Rs. 469 lakhs. According to the Draft Plan, it is proposed to spend Rs. 1,232 lakhs on the promotion and development of sports in the Fifth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : His question was whether the allocation would be increased.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Also whether the money would be used for sports.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : It is quite correct that the intention is to increase the allocation on training; coaching, identification of talent, particularly among the rural youth, and in other promotional activities including the sending out of our athletes and our sportsmen for competitive sports abroad.

Amount Allotted to Languages Recognised by the Sahitya Akademi

***430. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual allotment of funds for each one of the languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi for the year 1973-74 ;

(b) the amount of money actually spent in case of each such language ; and

(c) the criteria for the allotment of funds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The Sahitya Akademi has recognised twenty languages, but it does not provide for language-wise allocation of the funds available to it for development of Indian languages.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : The answer does not satisfy me because the Ministry does not give even the figure of the amount spent for the development of the languages by the Sahitya Akademi. May I know, in the first instance, the total amount spent on the development of languages, and not on the management or for sending officers abroad ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question is confined to the year 1973-74.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He has refused to give the information.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : The hon. Member is at liberty to get whatever information we possess. But I would like to say that the objective of the Sahitya Akademi is quite different from the promotion of language. That is why we have not given the information here.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : What is the objective of the Sahitya Akademi, if it is not the development of languages ? Because, literature includes the promotion of languages.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : One objective of the Akademi is research in languages. Another objective is to promote the teaching of languages and literature in areas beyond their own.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Research includes the promotion of languages. How are the speakers of the various languages to know that their languages are being catered to by the Sahitya Akademi and the amount earmarked for this purpose by the Government for the development of languages, including research, is being spent in such a manner that every language is getting justice and that is not a hotch-potch, as is clear from the report of the Khosla Enquiry Committee on languages ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : So far as governmental effort to support the promotion of the various Indian languages is concerned, it is not entirely done through the Sahitya Akademi. There are several other schemes. So far as the Sahitya Akademi is concerned, the expenditure on the various activities other than the establishments of the Sahitya Akademi for the years 1970-71 to 1973-74 has been Rs. 4.97 lakhs, Rs. 4.51 lakhs, Rs. 4.56 lakhs and Rs. 4.26

lakhs respectively. We hope that in the Fifth Plan this amount would be increased. As my colleague has just now pointed out, the Sahitya Akademi takes the view that separate language-wise allocation would not be conducive to the integration of the various languages and of programmes of translation from one language to another, or of collecting together people who speak different languages so that they may get to know more about each other. Therefore, they do not have a language-wise allocation of their budget.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब सुन कर मुझे बड़ा ताज़्जुब हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि साहित्य एकेडमी 20 भाषाओं को मान्यता देती है। यह भी बताया है कि भाषाओं के विकास पर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है। क्या मंत्रालय के लिये यह बताना असम्भव है कि जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, वह प्रत्येक भाषा के मद में अलग-अलग कितना आता है। सब भाषाओं का विकास करना है—इस में विरोध नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन सब भाषाओं के विकास और एक भाषा का विकास—ये परस्पर विरोधी चीजें हैं।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : दो-तीन स्पेसिफिक आइटम्स हैं, जिन के बारे में अलग-अलग फिगर्स मौजूद हैं, अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं वे फिगर्स दे सकता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : What the hon. Member asked are the separate figures language-wise to which you said that you do not keep figures language-wise. He is asking that the figures should be available language-wise.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The total amount is not allocated language-wise although some of which can be identified as language-wise. If that part of the total expenditure which can be split language-wise is needed, that portion I can lay on the Table of the House for the information of the hon. Members.

Use of Cooperatives for distribution of Foodgrains

* 431. **SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether defective system of distribution was responsible for the price hike in foodgrains ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry is setting up Cooperative Societies for the efficient distribution of foodgrains ; and

(c) when the scheme is to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. R. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is the Government's policy to utilise the agency of cooperatives to the maximum extent possible in the distribution of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System. Cooperatives are already being developed as a part of the Plan Programme under the Five Year Plans.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : The hon. Minister has said that the present distribution system is not responsible for the price increase...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He even denies that there is any price increase.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Then, what has been responsible for the phenomenal price increase we are facing today and is the Government in a position to tell us how the prices of foodgrains could be reduced by alternative methods ? In other words, what alternative methods has the Government in mind for controlling the price-rise of foodgrains ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : How does that question arise here, Sir ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : "नौ" कैसे कह सकते हैं। आप सवाल को देखिये—(ए) में पूछा गया है दाम बढ़े हैं या नहीं बढ़े हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: His first question is whether the price hike in foodgrains is due to the defective system of distribution and then he goes to parts (b) and (c). I have to listen to what the Member enquires. I do not add my opinion or my own findings on it. The Member wants information

को बहुत बिहारी बाजपेयी : सदन के सामने पूरा जवाब देना चाहिये । क्या सबी महोदय का कहना है कि अनाज के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: The gentleman in whose name the question stands is there. He is yet to exhaust his chances to ask questions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He may ask, but the whole House is entitled to get a satisfactory reply.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, he has two chances to ask questions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not grudge. Let him have his chance.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The Minister in his reply to the first part said, 'No'. Therefore, I raised a supplementary that if the prices have increased, whether it is not due to the defective distribution system. Since he has said 'No', I would request him to let us know what alternative methods he has in mind to control the prices of foodgrains—in reply to my first question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The Minister may supply it tomorrow.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already said in my reply that price has not increased because of defective distribution system. The next question was whether cooperatives will be used for the purpose. I have said about it. So far as the price increase is concerned various factors are there. He had already asked a question whether it was on account of the defective distribution system, and I said, no. The hon. Member is aware and everybody is aware that there are several factors which are responsible.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Transfer of Slum Clearance in Delhi to D.D.A.

* 429. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a protest against its decision to transfer slum clearance and environmental improvement in Delhi to D.D.A.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not proposed to re-consider the decision

Import of Edible Oil

* 432 **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to import 1,50,000 tonnes of edible oil, and

(b) the foreign exchange involved ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b) No firm decision has so far been taken in regard to the quantity of edible oils to be imported during 1974-75.

Requirements of Fertilisers of States during 1974

* 433. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total requirements of fertilisers by the States this year and the quantity of fertiliser earmarked for the same period State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6528/74]

Standard of cricket in India

* 434. **SHRI PRIYA RANIAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry are aware of the fact that standard of cricket in India is being improved specially among the young cricketers;

(b) if so, whether some financial arrangements for training and coaching young cricketers of various States are being arranged to encourage and strengthen the Indian cricketers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NEETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Facilities are being provided for coaching in cricket through Regional Coaching Centres set up by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports in various parts of the country in collaboration with the respective State Sports Councils. This is in addition to similar programmes being conducted by the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

Take over of M.A.C.T., Bhopal

* 435. **DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased state:

(a) whether the Board of Governors or the Madhya Pradesh State Government approached the Centre for take over of Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal by the Central Government;

(b) whether Jai Krishna Committee on Regional Engineering Colleges has also recommended for the take over of M.A.C.T. Bhopal by Central Government; and

(c) if so, what is the Government's decision?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Jai Krishna Committee has not made any recommendation for the Central Government to take over the Maulana Azad College of Technology or any other Regional Engineering College. However, it has made recommendation regarding the administrative and academic set up and the pattern of financing of all the Regional Colleges of Engineering.

The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

Twenty years development plan for Gujarat

* 436. **SHRI VEKARIA:**

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 years Development Plan for Gujarat has been formulated,

(b) if so, what are the salient features; and

(c) how much progress has been made?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Members are having in mind the targets of road development worked out by the Government of Gujarat on the basis of the Report of Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961-81). The recommendations in this report are not a reflection of the Govt.'s policy in the matter. They only serve as a broad guide for the formulation of detailed programmes by the

Central and State Govts. concerned depending. *Inter-alia* upon the availability of resources. The table below indicates the targets worked out by the Gujarat Govt. for their State on the basis of the aforesaid report and likely achievements indicated by the Gujarat Govt. in their Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

S. No.	Category	Target of Kilo-meterage on 31-3-81 (Kms.)	Likely achievements by 31-3-74 (Kms.)
1	2	3	4
(a) Main Roads			
(1)	National Highways	3,602	1,335
(2)	State Highways	6,168	8,186
(3)	Major District Roads	14,382	7,330
(b) Other Roads			
(4)	Other District Roads	16,441	9,410
(5)	Village Roads	17,035	10,391
Total :		57,628	36,652

आदिवासी संस्कृति और सभ्यता का विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर अध्ययन

437. श्री घन शाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासी संस्कृति और सभ्यता का विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर अध्ययन करने हेतु कोई पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसा पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इसे कब प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) . विश्व-विद्यालयों के मानव-विज्ञान के सभी विभागों में अवर स्नातक तथा उत्तर स्नातक स्तरों पर आदिवासी संस्कृति और सोमायटी के सम्बन्ध में पाठ्यक्रम है। कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में समाजविज्ञान के छात्रों के लिए भी आदिवासी संस्कृति के सम्बन्ध में पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित है।

Change in copyright laws

* 438. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindi Writers Conference urged change in Copyright laws for saving the writer from exploitation; and

(b) if so, the decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes Sir. Press reports of the Conference have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Government is already considering amendment of the Copyright Act of 1957, which is expected, *inter-alia* to provide safeguards for authors' interests.

Ice and cold shortage plants on coastal to was for supply of Frozen Fish

* 439. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have a chain of Ice and Cold Storage plants at all important coastal towns on both the West and East coasts for effective and regulated supply of frozen fish to the inland market; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). During the Fifth Five Year Plan a "Cold chain" is proposed to be introduced. The scheme envisages establishment of ice plants, cold storages and frozen storages at selected landing and marketing centres.

The marketing centres will be receiving daily supplies of fresh fish from the production centres as well as from other centres. Besides, adequate buffer stock of frozen fish would be maintained at both production and marketing centres. While day-to-day marketing of fish will be arranged from fresh arrivals of chilled fish, any shortage in the arrival or interruptions in traffic may not affect the distribution in the consuming centres, as stocks held in frozen form can be released to maintain regular supplies.

Implementation of recommendations made by Wadia Committee

440 SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) what were the main recommendations of Wadia Committee appointed by U.G.C. on Social Work Education in India in 1965; and

(b) how far these recommendations have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A summary of the main recommendations of the Committee on Social Work Education in Indian Universities is enclosed.

(b) The University Grants Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee and forwarded the same to the concerned Universities and the Schools of Social Work for consideration and implementation. According to the available information, most of the concerned universities/Schools of Social Work have welcomed and endeavoured to implement the

recommendations. The Commission's assistance has also been made available to the University Departments of Social Work Education and also to the Schools of Social Work affiliated to them for implementation of the recommendations.

As a follow up of the report of the Committee, the Commission, in consultation with Government, appointed in 1968 a Standing Advisory Committee to advise the Commission on development of Social Work Education and Training. The recommendations of this Committee which embraced all aspects of education and training of social workers were brought to the notice of the Universities and Schools of Social Work time to time. Guide-lines for affiliation of new Schools of Social Work Education and minimum standard for existing Schools were formulated and brought to the notice of Universities and concerned Schools. The Commission has also requested the UPSC to include School Work Education as an optional subject in the UPSC examinations in order to provide stimulus to improvement of standards.

Summary of the main Recommendations of the Committee on Social Work Education in Indian Universities.

1. Requirements of Trained Welfare Personnel—The short term *ad hoc* and in-service training programmes for training of welfare personnel which are in operation in the country may continue but they should be evolved in consultation with the Schools of Social Work. The schools may also start similar programmes provided they have the necessary facilities.

2. Recognition of training—The only area in which work training has been given statutory recognition is that of labour. Similar recognition should be extended to other fields of training also by both the Central and State Governments by making training a necessary qualification for recruitment to all posts involving welfare function.

3. Content of Courses.—These background courses are at present not properly

integrated. They should attempt to bring out clearly the inter-disciplinary relationship between the different social and behavioural sciences.

In the absence of field experience on the part of teachers, instruction tends to become entirely theoretical. The factor should be borne in mind at the time of recruiting teachers to Schools of Social Work. Alternatively, the teacher should be given opportunities to come in close contact with welfare agencies.

All the fields of social work cannot be covered adequately in a two-year training programme. It does not, however, seem feasible to extend the duration of the course. The best solution under the present circumstances would, therefore, be to provide for a generic programme during the first year of training and specialised courses during the second year. The labour institutes which offer only a specialised course need to strengthen their generic base. Similarly the generic schools have to provide for some specialised courses.

It is necessary to supplement lectures by tutorials and seminars. It will also be desirable to give the students some training in research methods.

4. *Teaching Staff*—Provision should be made for the training of teachers. The training programme may be of one year's duration. Admission to the course should be restricted to teachers of less than three years' standing. All candidates selected for training should have a post-graduate degree or diploma in social work. It will be necessary to provide financial assistance to Schools conducting such training programme and also to other schools for reimbursing the salaries of deputed teachers.

The salary scales in Schools of Social Work should correspond with those of post-graduate teachers in the universities of that region.

It would be desirable for teachers of social work to engage in researches relevant to their field, particularly those which have a bearing on Indian social problems.

5. *Field Work*.—Field Work needs to be planned and supervised carefully. Students should be required to pass independently in field work. Field work performance should be evaluated on the basis of a detailed any systematic record of the work done by a student.

Schools which have the necessary facilities may arrange study tours, observational visits, concurrent field work and work camps.

6. *Library facilities*.—Each School should have an independent library with an annual provision of at least Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals.

7. *Co-ordination of Training Programme*.—It would be desirable to set up a National Council of Social Work Education for the purpose of co-ordinating the training programmes in institutions of social work.

8. *Organisation of Social Work Education*.—The Schools for Social Work should function as independent units. They should be treated at par with other professional institutions for purposes of grant.

9. *Undergraduate Programme in Social Work*.—Social work education at the undergraduate level should provide an adequate base for training programmes at the post-graduate level.

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम पर बकाया ऋण

*441. श्री मूल सचिव द्वारा : क्या कुछ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च 1973 तक राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने सरकार को ऋण की कितनी राशि देनी थी;

(ख) यह निगम सरकार को प्रति वर्ष ब्याज की कितनी राशि देता है, और

(ग) निगम इस ऋण का किस तरह और किन साधनों से वापस करेगा, ऋण की कितनी राशि और कब तक वापस करेगा तथा यह निगम ऋण की कितनी राशि वापस नहीं कर सकेगा?

छवि मन्त्री (श्री कञ्जलूनी अनी अहमद) :

(क) 31 मार्च 1963 को राष्ट्रीय महकारी विकास निगम के नाम 52, 27 89, 465 रुपये का सरकारी ऋण बकाया था।

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष दिया जान वाला ब्याज अलग-अलग होता है क्योंकि वह उन वर्ष के बकाया ऋण पर निम्न करना है। इस निगम ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में क्रमशः 2,45,77,717 रुपये और 2,65,01,202 रुपये का ब्याज अदा किया था।

(ग) (1) ऋण किस तरह वापस किया जाएगा।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में जमा करा कर वार्षिक किस्तों का भ्रगतान किया जाता है।

(2) निगम किन साधनों से ऋण वापस करेगा।

राज्य सरकार और महकारी मस्यादा जिन्हें विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमा के लिये ऋण दिये जाते हैं से वापस मिलने वाली ऋण किस्तों तथा ब्याज से।

(3) ऋण की कितनी धनराशि और कब तक वापस की जायेगी।

भारत में देय ऋण की कुल बकाया राशि ब्याज सहित प्रत्येक ऋण की शर्तों के अनुसार नियम तारीखा को वार्षिक किस्तों में वापस की जाती है। अब तक निगम ने देय किस्तों का नियमित तथा समय से भ्रगतान किया है।

(4) कितनी राशि वह वापस नहीं कर सकेगा।

उपरोक्त (3) का देखते हुये प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Retrenchment, reversion, suspension and transfer of F.C.I. employees

* 442 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether one thousand employees of Food Corporation of India are facing retrenchment, reversion, suspension and transfers, and

(b) if so, what measures Government are taking to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F A AHMED) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Government accommodation occupied by retired Officers

* 443 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) how many retired officers are occupying Government accommodation in Delhi at present,

(b) whether Quarters are allotted immediately to such employees who are related closely to retired officers

(c) whether thousands of employees who have put in ten to fifteen years service at one station are still waiting for Government accommodation, and

(d) if so what steps have been taken by Government to allot quarters strictly, on the basis of seniority?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) (a) 365

(b) Eligible dependent relations of Govt. employees are given *ad hoc* allotments generally within the concessional period admissible to retiring officers or as soon thereafter as possible

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Normally, all allotments are made on the basis of date of priority. Only for exceptional reasons, *ad hoc* allotments are made to a limited extent.

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि विकास बैंकों को ऋण वितरण कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति

4320. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि विकास बैंकों को यह अनुमति देने का विचार है कि यदि वसुली 85 प्रतिशत के बजाय केवल 60 प्रतिशत है तो ऋण वितरण कार्यक्रम को शतप्रतिशत रूप में क्रियान्वित किया जाये क्योंकि वहाँ पर रहने वाली अधिकांश जनता आदिवासी और हरिजन है तथा इनका अधिकांश भाग अभी तक विभिन्न कारणों से मिचवाई मुवि-घाओं से वंचित रहा है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णसाहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय भूमि विकास बैंक सहकारी संघ की सलाह से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा तैयार की गई वर्तमान नियमावली के अनुसार राज्य भूमि विकास बैंक द्वारा प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंकों/शाखाओं को किसी वर्ष विशेष में दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम पूर्वगत वर्ष के अन्त में उनके अतिरिक्त की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर दिखे जाते हैं। तदनुसार यदि किसी प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंक/शाखा विशेष में पूर्वगत वर्ष के अन्त में बसूलियां वापिस मिलने वाली धनराशि की 60 प्रतिशत हैं तो संबंधित बैंक वर्ष के शुरू में उसे आवंटित किये गये ऋण देने के लक्ष्य के 75 प्रतिशत के लिये पात्र होगा। तथापि इस सम्बन्ध में उल्लेख है कि सदस्यों की ऋण

लेने की प्रारम्भिक पात्रता का आंकन उनकी बढ़ने वाली आय को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है और ऋण की किस्ते उनकी बढ़ने वाली आय के एक भाग के रूप में निश्चित की जाती है। यदि हरिजनों/आदिवासियों द्वारा सधन खेती नहीं की जा रही है तो उनकी यह बढ़ने वाली आय कम होगी और फलस्वरूप उन्हें वापसी अदायगी के लिये लम्बी (निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा के अधीन रहते हुये) दी जायेगी। इसका मतलब यह होगा कि उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ आदिवासी अधिक रहते हैं वहाँ किस्तों की रकम थोड़ी होगी और इस कारण वापस मिलने वाली राशि भी कम होगी। इस प्रकार प्राथमिक बैंकों की राज्य भूमि विकास बैंक से उधार लेने की पात्रता के लिये वसुली की प्रतिशतता में कमी करने की बहुत ही कम जरूरत है। इसके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश के विकासशील स्वरूप को देखते हुये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इस राज्य के लिये हर वर्ष एक अधिक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम मंजूर किया जाता है। इसका एक भाग हरिजनों/आदिवासियों को ऋण देने के काम में लाया जा सकता है। राज्य सरकार और राज्य भूमि विकास बैंक अनुपाति प्राथमिकताओं का निर्धारण करने के बाद आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों की अधिक आवादी वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थित प्राथमिकता भूमि विकास बैंकों/शाखाओं को ऋण देने हेतु अपेक्षाकृत अधिक धनराशि आवंटित करने के लिये सक्षम है।

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम से प्राप्त ऋण की वापस अदायगी

4321. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम से प्राप्त ऋण की वापसी की किश्तों की अवधि 14 से 15 वर्ष की होती है जब कि अन्य व्यापारिक बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं से प्राप्त ऋण की वापसी की किश्तों की अवधि 5 से 6 वर्ष की होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस आदेश का क्या औचित्य है कि पांचवीं योजनावधि में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनायें तैयार कर प्रक्रिया इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिये सहायता देने के लिये ऋण दिया जाना संभव न होगा?

कृषि मंत्रालय, राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो. शिन्दे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम के ऋण अब आम तौर पर 14 वर्षों की अवधि में वापस करने होते हैं।

(ख) इस आशय का कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम पांचवीं योजना में सहकारी विधायन यूनितों की स्थापना के लिये सहायता नहीं देगा; दूसरी ओर पांचवीं योजना में 25 करोड़ ६० के परिव्यय से अल्प विकसित राज्यों में विपणन विधायन तथा भण्डारण के सहकारी कार्यक्रमों के लिये निगम के माध्यम से सहायता देने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। हमारे क्षेत्रों में निगम से आशा की जाती है कि वह इन कार्यक्रमों के लिये अपनी निधियों में से सहायता प्रदान करेगा।

Inquiry against Principals of Government Aided Schools in Delhi

4322. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number and names of Principals of Government-aided schools in Delhi against whom inquiries have been instituted by the Education Directorate, Delhi;

(b) the stage at which the cases stand; and

(c) by when these would be completed

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Inquiries were instituted against the following five Principals:—

1. Shri A. R. Dikshit, Principal, Vidya Gian Mandir, H. S. School.

2. Mrs. Pushpa Gupta, Vidya Bhawan Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi.

3. Mr. V. P. Uppal, Quetta D.A.V. Higher Secondary School, Nizamuddin.

4. Mrs. Prakash Jain, Jain Girls Higher Secondary School, Green Park Extension, New Delhi.

5. Mrs. Chander Kanta Verma, Balwant Rai Mehta Vidya Mandir, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

(b) and (c) The position in each case is given as under:—

1. *Shri A. R. Dikshit :*

Punishing authority had charge-sheeted the Principal. The Principal has not replied the charge-sheet so far. The Punishing Authority has been advised on 20-3-1974 to finalise the case within 3 months.

2. *Mrs. Pushpa Gupta :*

The inquiry has been finalised and orders of the competent authority to take remedial action have been conveyed. The Department of Education of Delhi Administration is pursuing the matter for compliance of its orders.

3. *Shri V. P. Uppal :*

The Punishing Authority has compulsorily retired him, but he has made an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against the decision taken by the Punishing Authority. The case has been referred back to the Punishing Authority by the Appellate Tribunal.

4. *Mrs. Prakash Jain :*

The allegations levelled against her are being looked into by the Punishing Authority.

5. *Mrs. Chander Kanta Verma :*

She has tendered her resignation and as such the disciplinary proceedings are proposed to be stopped henceforth.

Schemes of minor irrigation submitted by Madhya Pradesh in 1972-73

4323. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the gist of the scheme with their names submitted by the State of Madhya Pradesh to develop minor irrigation facilities

in the State (District-wise) during the year 1972-73 ; and

(b) whether Central assistance has also been sought for the purpose, and if so, the quantum thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). The schemes relating to minor irrigation received from the State of Madhya Pradesh during 1972-73 for Central assistance outside the State Plan and the Central assistance in the form of loan given for such schemes during the year under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme (Special Programme initiated during 1972-73 to make up production deficiencies caused by large scale drought) are indicated in the statement enclosed. District-wise details are not available.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Energisation of pumpset	200.00
2.	Loan to State Electricity Board for transmission lines to energise pumpset.	90.00
3.	Installation of Departmental pumpsets	83.00
4.	Supply of 5689 pumpsets to farmers (loan through cooperatives)	200.00
5.	Lift Irrigation for utilisation of dead storage in tanks by irrigation departments.	8.00
Total:-		581.00

Scheme to provide one radio for each school in the country

4324. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for providing one radio for each lower,

primary and higher school in the country ; and

(b) if so, the number of radios already provided and the expenditure for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of India do not have any scheme for providing radio sets to each and every school in the country. The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan,

however, envisages the State Governments to provide radio sets to schools. The actual number of schools to be provided with radio sets will, naturally, depend on the final allocation of funds to be made to the State Governments and the extent of radio coverage in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in freight rates for carrying cargo from Indian ports to Bangladesh

4325. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India-Sri Lanka-Bangladesh-Burma Conference has increased the freight rates for cement and limestone moving from Indian ports to Bangladesh; and

(b) if so the new freight rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand for groundnut

4326. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor arrivals of groundnut into the major assembling markets of the country has raised doubts about the initial crop estimate;

(b) whether there has been a general price increase of 20 to 30 per cent depending upon the varieties of edible oils,

and whether the supply position too has been uncertain; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to deal with the growing demand for groundnut in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) On present indications, the production of groundnut during the current year 1973-74 is expected to be substantially higher than the output last year. Final estimates of production will, however, become available at the end of agricultural year, i.e., some time in July-August, 1974. Apart from the size of the crop, a number of other factors also influence the pace of market arrivals, such as, retention by the farmers for their use etc. and present and anticipated price levels.

(b) The latest available index numbers of wholesale prices pertaining to the week ended 2nd March, 1974, show an increase over the corresponding index last year of 16 per cent for groundnut oil, 23 per cent for sesamum oil and 68 per cent for mustard oil. The supply position of oilseeds and oils has been tight mainly due to serious setback in the production of oilseeds during 1972-73, consequent depletion of stocks, speculative trading and hoarding at various levels, rise in the general price level and the sharp increase in the prices of oils in the world market.

(c) Special efforts are being made to increase the production of groundnut in the country through expansion of area under summer/rahi groundnut, increase in irrigated area and propagation of intensive district approach in selected areas. Under the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to increase the production of groundnut from the base level of 60 lakhs tonnes to 76.5 lakh tonnes i.e., by 27.5 per cent. Besides, efforts are also being made to relieve pressure on available supplies of groundnut by encouraging the use of substitute oils in the manufacture of vanaspathi.

Extension of service in Archaeological survey of India

4327 DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state how many persons in Archaeological Survey of India, who do not possess any academic technical and requisite qualification for the post they hold, have been recommended or granted extension after the age of superannuation, thus suppressing the benefit and promotional avenues of the persons next below them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) Two persons only, not possessing the qualifications prescribed in the relevant Recruitment Rules, which were notified on 15th June, 1968, have been granted extension in service beyond the age of superannuation during the last three years. Both of these had been employed on work where their continuance was considered essential in public interest. One of them was employed for the conservation work at the Jama Masjid, Delhi, while the other for the documentation of the antiquities in the Headquarters. Since there were already some posts vacant in each category their continuation in service has not so far affected the promotional avenues of the persons next below them.

Privileges to graduate engineers employed in lower posts in archaeological survey of India

4328 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

Whether special privileges are not being given to the Graduate Engineers employed on lower posts in conservation in Archaeological Survey of India while special grades are being given in other Government Department such as CPWD, MFS, Railways, Transports and CWPC?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) No special privileges are being given to the Graduate Engineers employed on conservation posts in the Archaeological Survey of India nor are such privileges being given in the other Government Departments mentioned in the question.

Setting up Pituitary Gland Banks for pure seed cultured species of fish

4329 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the ICAR has suggested to the Government of India for the setting up of Pituitary Gland Banks in every State to overcome the scarcity of pure seed of cultured species of fish regarding inland fishing and

(b) if so the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) On the recommendation of the Central Board of Fisheries the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) set up an Inland Fisheries Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR). This Committee *inter alia*, recommended that in every state a pituitary bank should be set up with arrangements for pooling up pituitary glands in the proper seasons from all possible fish landing sites, fish assembly centres and fish markets. The homogenised product after necessary checks may be impounded and stored in the pituitary banks for future distribution.

(b) The recommendation has been conveyed to the various State Governments for implementation.

दिल्ली में हुई मुख्य अध्यापकों की वर्कशाप द्वारा की गई तिकारितों

4330 श्री अम्बेश क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दक्षिण दिल्ली शिक्षा मंडल के उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय तथा माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के प्रिंसिपल तथा मुख्य अध्यापकों की 23 फरवरी 1974 और 24 फरवरी, 1974 का मरदास पटेल उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय तादी राड नई दिल्ली में एक वर्कशाप हुई थी

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसमें किन बातों पर चर्चा हुई

(ग) वर्कशाप में क्या सिफारिशें की गईं

(घ) इन पर सरकार का क्या प्रतिनिधित्व है

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी०पी० यादव) (क) जाना है।

(ख) वायशाला का विषय मानव संबंध और प्रभावी स्कूल पर्यवेक्षण था।

(ग) इन संयोजकों द्वारा विभिन्न दलों का सिफारिशों का अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और उसके बाद परिचालन करने से पहले उनका संपादन समिति द्वारा जांच की जाएगी।

(घ) सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने के बाद ही सरकार की प्रतिनिधित्व का पता लग सकने है।

बिहार में परिवहन का विकास तथा राष्ट्रीय राजपथों का निर्माण

4331 श्री हुसैन अहमद कछवाय क्या परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार का परिवहन के विकास तथा राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के निर्माण के लिए कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी है,

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने इस अवधि में उन कार्यों के लिए कितनी आर्थिक सहायता मांगी थी और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में उन कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकार का कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी जायेगी।

परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणवकुमार मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख) बिहार राज्य मंडल परिवहन नियम का पत्रा मन्त्रालय द्वारा दिये गए अनुदान का छाड़कर मंडल परिवहन के विकास केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार का कोई अनुदान प्रेषणा अन्य वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी है। राजमार्ग क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार सहायता राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में संबंधित है जो कि एक केन्द्रीय विषय है। इन उनसे विकास एवं अनुदान पर पूरा व्यय भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिये जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अन्य राजस्थानीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की चुनी हुई मंडल/पुल भी शामिल हैं केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता कुछ के रूप में दी जाती है। कुछ अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कुछ विशेष सड़कों के लिये और धन की व्यवस्था भी की जाती है। निम्नलिखित सारणी में बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त अंतिम आवश्‍यकताओं के संबंध में

स्थित तथा विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत
उन कार्यों के लिये आवंटित राशि दिखाई गई है :—

	1971-72		1972-73	
	राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताई गई अंतिम माग	आवंटित राशि	राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताई गई अंतिम माग	आवंटित राशि
(i) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण एवं विकास	247 07	283 91	687 74	687 74
(ii) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	30 50	23 80	46 80	40 04
(iii) अन्तर्ज्यीय एवं आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए ऋण महा-बता	43 58	43 58	55 18	55 15
(iv) पटना से गंगा नदी पर पुनः के निर्माणार्थ केन्द्रीय गैर-योजना ऋण सहायता	—	—	—	162 55
(v) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के संबंध में 5वीं योजना के लिये अग्रिम कार्यवाही	—	1 65	—	15 130
(vi) पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क (राज्य सड़क भाग)	117.32	117 32	25 79	17 67

(ग) 1974-75 के लिये आवंटन का निर्णय उस वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों पर समद की स्वीकृति के पश्चात् ही किया जा सकता है।

कर्नाटक द्वारा माँगी गई तथा उसे सप्लाई की गई चीनी

4332. श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछबाय . क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क)गत पांच महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार को कितनी चीनी दी है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी चीनी माँगी थी; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार का चीनी का पूरा काटा न दिया जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी०पी० मीर) . (क) पिछले पांच महीना के दौरान कर्नाटक राज्य को लेवी चीनी की निम्नलिखित मात्राएं आवंटित की गई थी :—

मीटरी टन

अक्तूबर, 1973	21876
नवम्बर, 1973	19793
दिसम्बर, 1973	19793
जनवरी, 1974	20857
फरवरी 1974	20857

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1973 में यह अनुरोध किया था कि उनका लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा बढ़ाकर 38,000 मीटरी टन किया जाए।

(ग) राज्य/केन्द्र शामिल प्रदेशों का लेवी चीनी का मूल कोटा 1971 की जनगणना से वर्ज जनसंख्या के आंकड़ों और खपत के पिछले प्रतिमान को ध्यान में रखकर व्यक्तिगत आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है। तथापि, वार्षिक मासिक आवंटनों में प्रत्येक मास लेवी चीनी की कुल निर्मुक्ति के अनुपात में सीमाना रूप से समायोजन कर लिया जाता है। चीनी के स्टॉक की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण उनका लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा बढ़ाना, जैसाकि उन्होंने अनुरोध किया है, संभव नहीं हुआ है। यह स्थिति राज्य सरकार को समझा दी गई है।

गत महीनों में जम्मू और काश्मीर को सप्लाई किया गया चावल

4333. श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छबाव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पाच महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जम्मू-काश्मीर को कितना चावल दिया,

(ख) उक्त राज्य ने कितने चावल की मांग की थी, और

(ग) चावल का पूरा कोटा न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोर्चें) :
(क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों को चावल महित खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई केन्द्रीय पूल में उपलब्धता, अन्य कमी वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं, बाजार में उपलब्धता और अन्य मगत बातों को ध्यान में रखकर की जाती है। जम्मू एव काश्मीर सरकार को अक्टूबर, 1973 से फरवरी, 1974 की अवधि में 14 हजार मी० टन से थोड़ा अधिक चावल सप्लाई किया गया था जबकि उन्होंने उक्त अवधि के लिए 39 हजार मी० टन की मांग की थी।

हरियाणा द्वारा मांगा गया तथा उसे सप्लाई किया गया गेहूं और मोटा धान

4334. श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छबाव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत पाच महीनों में हरियाणा सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने गेहूं और मोटे धान की मांग की थी,

(ख) उक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कितना खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया, और

(ग) अपेक्षित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न सप्लाई न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धी० शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा पिछले पाच महीनों के दौरान (अक्टूबर, 1973 से फरवरी, 1974 तक) केन्द्रीय पूल में गेहूं और मोटे धान की मांगी गई और उन्हें दी गई मात्रा टन प्रकार है —

(हजार मीटरी टन में)		
मांगी गयी मात्रा	सप्लाई की गई मात्रा	
गेहूं	155.0	15.7
मोटे धान	—	—

(ग) केन्द्रीय पूल से खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन राज्य के अधिशेष या कमी वाले होने, केन्द्रीय पूल में उपलब्धता, सभी कमी वाले राज्यों की जरूरतों, बाजार में उपलब्धता, मूल्य स्थिति और अन्य मगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा मांगा गया तथा उसे दिया गया चावल

4335. श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छबाव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पाच महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को कितना चावल दिया

(ख) इस अवधि में उक्त राज्य ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने चावल की मांग की थी, और

(ग) चावल का पूरा कोटा न दिया जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धी० शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). पिछले पांच महीनों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को चावल की कोई मात्रा सप्लाई नहीं की गई थी क्योंकि यह राज्य चावल की दृष्टि से अधिशेष राज्य है। इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार ने भी चावल का आवंटन करने के लिए नहीं कहा था।

Lack of facilities for crippled and Handicapped Students

4336. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are lack of facilities such as bus service and hostel accommodation for the crippled and handicapped students in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration has hired buses for the students of the Government Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi. The purpose to sanction shortly a further grant of Rs. 45,000 to the school for handicapped children of the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New Delhi.

Projects in regard to drinking water supply in Rural Areas of Bihar

4337 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects in regard to the drinking water supply in the rural areas of Bihar submitted by the Government of Bihar to the Central Government during the year 1973 ;

(b) the number of such projects rejected by the Centre and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b) In June, 1972, the Government of Bihar had submitted

water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs. 2010.75 lakhs for approval under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme. Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 239.41 lakhs, were found to be in conformity with the principles and criteria laid down in the above mentioned programme were approved for execution under this programme.

Sanction to the purchase of Vehicles and Rigs at a cost of Rs. 10.50 lakhs was further accorded in March, 1973. During 1973, no proposals were received from the Government of Bihar.

D.T.C. Bus service in the Rural Areas of Delhi

4338 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory and inadequate D.T.C. bus service in the rural areas of Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have failed to cope with the present requirements of the villagers, and

(c) if so, the necessary steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c) Delhi Transport Corporation is operating a number of services from rural areas. Recently, it has provided a direct service from Bawana, Alipur, Narela, Kunjawala, Rawta and Dhanasa to Central Secretariat and back to meet a long outstanding demand of the residents of the above mentioned rural areas. The Corporation has also constructed two depots in the rural areas at Bawana and Dichaon Kalan (near Najafgarh). Land for construction of two more depots in the rural areas on Mehrauli-Badarpur Road near Tigri Village and on G.T. Karnal Road beyond Azadpur has also been acquired.

Amount allotted and spent on agriculture, forests etc. in Madhya Pradesh

4339. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of amount allotted to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1971, 1972 and 1973 for the development of Agriculture, Forests, Co-operative and Marketing under the Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(b) the position of actual expenditure incurred by Government of Madhya Pradesh with the progressive achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

अगली रबी फसल में गेहूँ की बसूली की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों को सौंपने

का योजना आयोग का सुझाव

4340. श्री बन्धूनाथ चन्दाकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सलाह दी है कि अगली रबी फसल में गेहूँ की बसूली की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों को सौंपी जानी चाहिए,

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के सुझाव सरकार का पहले भी दिए गए थे, लेकिन तब उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया,

(ग) क्या सभी राज्यों में एक समान बसूली कीमत निर्धारित की जाएगी, और

(घ) इस बारे में पूरा व्योरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोदी)

(क) से (घ) इस विभाग को योजना आयोग से ऐसी कोई सलाह नहीं मिली है। देश भर में समान प्राथमिकतापूर्ण निर्धारित किए जा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली में छियाए गए बाबल, गेहूँ और बनस्पति का पता लगाने के लिए छापे मारे जायें

4341. श्री बन्धूनाथ चन्दाकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

2 LSS/74-3.

(क) वर्तमान अभाव की स्थिति के संघर्ष में छियाए गए बाबल, गेहूँ और बनस्पति का पता लगाने के लिए दिल्ली में कितने छापे मारे गए;

(ख) इन के परिणामस्वरूप कितना माल पकड़ा गया, और

(ग) पुलिस ने सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी

Street Lights, Roads and Latrines Maintained by D.D.A. in J. J. Colony near Tagore Garden, New Delhi

4342 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether street lights, roads and latrines are not properly maintained and cleaned by Delhi Development Authority in 'F' Block, J. J. Colony (near Tagore Garden), New Delhi, and

(b) the number of complaints received by Government and the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The existing street lighting points in 'F' Block, J. J. Colony Najafgarh Road are being maintained satisfactorily by the D.E.S.U. on behalf of the Delhi Development Authority. The roads in the colony are being maintained by the Delhi Development Authority, according to the norms laid down. Sanitation of the latrines is carried out under the supervision of the Health Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) Occasionally, complaints are received from the residents regarding inadequate civic amenities in J. J. Colonies and these are forwarded to the D.D.A. for

necessary action. However, no complaint in respect of 'F' Block, J. J. Colony, Najafgarh Road is pending.

Rise in price of foodgrains on the eve of Budget

4343. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item that on the eve of the budget (Prior to it) the prices of rice rose by 30 per cent while those of coarse grains rose by 50 to 70 per cent ;

(b) whether Government agree with the above findings of the consumer Council of India and if not what was their

estimate of such commodities before the presentation of the budget and after the budget proposal were made ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the rise in prices after budget and the reason for the same and steps being taken to cut of the unjustified influence of budget on foodgrains prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) to (c). No abnormal fluctuation in the prices of rice and coarse grains has been noticed immediately before and after the budget. A statement indicating the All India Index Number of wholesale prices of foodgrains as on 23-2-1974 and 9-3-1974 is attached.

Statement

All India Index Number of wholesale prices of Foodgrains

(Base : 1961-62 = 100)

Commodity	Index as on		Percentage rise (+) Fall (—) in index 9-3-74 over 23-2-74
	23-2-74	9-3-74	
Rice	303 0	308 2	(+) 1 7
Jowar	325 1	322 4	(—) 0 8
Bajra	277 7	275 5	(—) 0 8
Maize	433 5	431 2	(—) 0 5
Barley	414 5	418 8	(+) 1 0
Ragi	267 1	268 4	(+) 0 5
Cereals	295 7	298 4	(+) 0 9
Gram (White)	590 2	567 0	(—) 3 0

Reduction in supply of rice through fair price shops in Delhi

4344. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the supply of rice through the fair price shops in Delhi has been reduced substantially ;

(b) if so, the reduction effected and since when ;

(c) whether the rice eaters in Delhi are finding it difficult to meet their full requirement since the price of rice in the open market has gone up unreasonably ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to restore the cut and when this will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). There has been no reduction in the Central allotment of rice to Delhi in recent

months. Delhi Administration has been demanding 4,000 tonnes of rice per month from the Central pool. Keeping in view the overall availability of rice in the Central pool and needs of deficit States like Kerala, West Bengal etc. which are predominantly rice eating States and also considering the fact that Delhi is in the Northern Rice zone consisting of surplus States of Punjab and Haryana, the Delhi Administration is being allotted 2,000 tonnes rice per month since November, 1973 to meet the reasonable requirement of public distribution system. Distribution within the Territory is the responsibility of the Delhi Administration.

Foodgrains supplied to Maharashtra from Punjab labelled as Seeds treated with poison

4345. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently foodgrains (wheat) being supplied to Maharashtra from Punjab in bags, were labelled as 'Seeds treated with poison' ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry into the matter has been made and if so, the findings thereof, and

(c) the steps being taken to stop such malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Impact of increase in prices of Petrol on the business of Taxi and Auto-rickshaw Drivers

4346. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to sharp rise in the price of petrol for the second time, there is a great resentment among the taxi drivers, auto rickshaw drivers and all other throughout the country whose business and livelihood are based upon petrol ;

(b) whether most of them are thinking to do some other business because of heavy losses in their present job, and

(c) what remedial action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) There is resentment among taxi and auto rickshaw drivers to the increase in price of petrol on the ground that this has an adverse effect on their trade. However, whenever there is a substantial increase in the price of oil, taxi and scooter fares are revised upwards by State Governments and Union administrations. These increases are expected to compensate taxi and auto rickshaw owners, to a large extent, for the increased operational cost. M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Limited have a scheme for allotment of consumer petrol pumps to cooperatives of taxi and auto rickshaw owners for their exclusive use ; operators lifting oil through these pumps would make a saving of 4 paise per litre and would also be assured of regular supplies.

Switch-over from food crop to cash crop in Gujarat

4347. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether farmers all over Gujarat are increasingly switching over from food crops to cash crops during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the facts of such a switch-over ;

(c) the reasons for the farmers to switch over; and

(d) whether Government are taking urgent corrective steps to remedy the situation and if so, the enumeration of such steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) to (c). There has been a mixed trend in the area under foodgrains and other crops since 1969-70 as shown below :

(Ara in 000' hectares)		
Year	Food Crops	Non-food crops.*
1969-70	4948	3617
1970-71	5101	3585
1971-72	4934	3871
1972-73	4330	3764

*includes sugarcane, cotton, groundnut, castor, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard.

During 1970-71, there was an increase in area under foodgrains, but the area under non-foodgrains crops had declined somewhat as compared to the previous year. During 1971-72, while the area under foodgrains fell, that under other crops registered an increase. The year 1972-73 was characterised by serious prolonged drought and the areas under both foodgrains and non-foodgrains crops declined.

(d) Efforts are being made to increase the production of foodgrains as well as non-foodgrains crops.

Legal Tenants of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi

4348. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2111 on the 26th November, 1973 regarding realisation of damages from Akhil Bhartiya Netra Sudha Sangh and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether there are some Scheduled Castes persons included in the list attached with the above question and they are authorised and legal tenants of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust prior to the surrender of the property;

(b) whether there is a proposal before Government to allot the same premises to the above Scheduled Cast: people or to allot them alternative accommodation; and

(c) if not, the reasons for their eviction without providing them alternative accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Government have no official information about the castes of the unauthorised occupants included in the list attached to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 2111, dated November 26, 1973. However, according to the information gathered from the occupants at site, it appears that three of the unauthorised occupants belong to Scheduled Castes. Government have no information whether these persons were authorised and legal tenants of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust prior to the surrender of property to Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since the property now vests in the Government of India, the occupants are unauthorised. Their eviction is being sought under the Public Premises Eviction Act and there is therefore no question of providing them alternative accommodation.

Central Control on Agro-Industries Corporation, West Bengal

4349. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Government's share in the Agro-Industries Corporation, West Bengal;

(b) whether Central Government has any representatives on the board of directors of the Corporation to control its

affairs in respect of purchases of pump sets for distribution among the farmers ;

(c) total value of pump sets purchased by the Corporation during the last three years and name and address of the manufacturers and value of pump sets purchased from each ; and

(d) whether it has been represented to him that there were irregularities in respect of purchases of pump sets by the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of West Bengal and the Government of India contribute towards the share capital of the Corporation in the ratio of 51 : 49.

(b) The Government of India have three Directors on the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

(c) A statement furnishing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. IT—6529/74]

(d) No, Sir.

F.C.I. Employee (Rajasthan) died on duty at Dholpur

4350 SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that an employee of Food Corporation of India at Badi in Rajasthan (Alwar District) died while on duty on 8th August, 1973 at Dholpur ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made to find out the cause of his sudden death ;

(c) whether Government have received any petition from his mother for compensation etc ; and

(d) if so, the action being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case was taken up by the local police. The post mortem report did not indicate any sign of violence. The viscera has, however, been sent for chemical analysis and the report is still awaited.

(c) and (d). A representation was received from the mother of the deceased alleging that she suspected foul play by interested persons and urging for thorough investigation of the case. Action regarding payment of gratuity and retirement benefits has already been initiated by the Food Corporation of India. In addition, the following payments have already been/being made by the F.C.I. to the family of the deceased :—

(i) Rs. 500/- paid to the mother of late Shri M. L. Sharma on his death as immediate relief.

(ii) An *ad-hoc* payment of Rs. 1000/- towards terminal benefits is being made.

(iii) Rs. 1300/- was spent for transporting the dead-body from Dholpur to Amritsar.

Restrictions on Long-distance Operations

4351. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to impose some restrictions on long-distance operations and at the same time reduce the number of buses plying on small feeder roads ;

(b) if so, whether State Transport Corporations have been advised by the Centre not to raise the fares ; and

(c) if so, the main features regarding the decision of Central Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (c) With a view to reducing consumption of diesel oil and petrol by motor vehicles, the State Governments and Union Administrations have been advised to consider the following suggestions :—

- (i) In future, no new long distance bus routes may be allowed to be opened ; and
- (ii) wherever possible, existing long distance bus routes may be discontinued, or at least curtailed.

The buses withdrawn from long distance routes can be used in metropolitan cities.

(b) No, Sir.

मजदूरों और किसानों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उचित मूल्य पर सप्लाई

4352. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार एक ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत गरीब मजदूरों और किसानों को, जिनकी मासिक मजदूरी तीन सौ रुपए हो, उचित मूल्य पर राशन, कांयला, मिट्टी का तेल और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएं सप्लाई की जायेंगी; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री कल्याणलाल शर्मा ग्रहण) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Irrigation Facilities for agriculture to check Famine

4353. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to lack of adequate irrigation facilities, agriculture has to depend on vagaries of rains, making some States vulnerable to famine ; and

(b) if so, concrete steps proposed to increase the irrigation facilities to agriculturists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Irrigation is yet available only to about 23.0 per cent of the total (gross) cropped area.

(b) The steps proposed to increase irrigation facilities to the agriculturists include: (i) giving priority to irrigation schemes in allocation of funds under the State Plan; (ii) mobilising additional financial resources from the institutional agencies for minor irrigation and command area development to the maximum extent possible; (iii) introducing more sophistication in planning, design, construction, operation and management of irrigation schemes and strengthening the State and the Central Organisations for this purpose; and (iv) undertaking command area development programme on selected projects for efficient and fuller utilisation of the irrigation potential created.

कृषकों को निर्यातित मूल्यों पर दूरियां खाद की सप्लाई

4354. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री दूरियां खाद की बोरबाजारी के बारे में 11 मार्च, 1974 के अनारोफित प्रश्न संख्या 2439 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि निर्यातित दरों पर कृषकों को दूरियां की सप्लाई हेतु केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० श्री० श्री०) : भारत सरकार में आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1957 लागू किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत दूरियां का अधिक से अधिक खुदरा मूल्य मासिक रूप से निर्धारित कर दिया गया है। मासिक रूप से निर्धारित मूल्य में अधिक मूल्य पर दूरियां बेचना जुर्माने के लिए आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम में सजा देने की व्यवस्था है। उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है।

उर्वरक (निर्वन्जन) आदेश और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को उर्वरकों की बोर-बाजारी करने वाले अपराधियों को पकड़ने और उन पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त अधिकार दिये गए हैं। उर्वरक निर्वन्जन आदेश इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक "विशेष आदेश" के तौर पर भी घोषित किया गया है, ताकि राज्य सरकारें इन अपराधियों पर संश्लिप्त मुकदमे चलाकर सरलतापूर्वक और शीघ्र दंड दे सकें। केंद्रीय सरकार उर्वरकों का मूल्य निर्वन्जन सेजी से क्रियान्वित करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में राज्य सरकारों पर समय समय पर जोर देती रही है।

Amendment to Children's Act, 1960

4355 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state -

(a) whether Government have decided to amend the Children's Act, 1960, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETNAM) (a) and (b) The Government have under consideration some proposals to amend the Children Act, 1960. No decision has been taken on the amendments.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद वर्षों पर निर्भर करने वाली भूमि को प्रतिशतता

4356. श्री आरत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी होने के बाद कितने प्रतिशत भूमि वर्षों पर निर्भर रहेगी,

(ख) उसका राज्यवार ब्यौर क्या है, और

(ग) बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद कितनी भूमि सिंचित हो ?

कृषि निर्यात में राज्य बंजी (बी बी० बी० बीई) (क) अनुमान है कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी होने के बाद लगभग 70 प्रतिशत भूमि वर्षों पर आश्रित रहेगी।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में सम्भव लगभग 430 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि के लिए सिंचाई की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध थीं।

विवरण

क्रम	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष 1978-79 के अंत में वर्षों पर निर्भर रहेगी वाली भूमि की प्रतिशतता
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	65.5
2	असम	77.4
3	बिहार	62.4
4	गुजरात	77.7
5	हरियाणा	48.8
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	90.0
7	जम्मू और काश्मीर	51.0
8	कर्नाटक	79.4
9	केरल	74.1
10	मध्य प्रदेश	87.0
11	महाराष्ट्र	86.9
12	मणिपुर	81.2
13	मेघालय	93.9
14	नागालैंड	90.7
15	उड़ीसा	75.8
16	पंजाब	25.3
17	राजस्थान	80.9
18	तमिलनाडु	60.7
19	त्रिपुरा	94.6
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	48.4
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	62.1

**Inclusion of amended land ceiling laws
in IX Schedule of the Constitution**

4357. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided
to include the amended land ceiling laws
in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution ;
and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this re-
gard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A bill is being drafted for being
placed before Parliament.

**Change in Provisions of essential commo-
dities Act**

4358. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present provision in the
Essential Commodities Act provided bail-
able offence for hoarding, adulteration ;
and

(b) if so, whether such provision can be
immediately changed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) . (a) and
(b). Section 10A of the Essential Com-
modities Act, 1955 provides that every
offence punishable under the Act shall be
bailable. Government are reviewing the
provision relating to bail.

सब्य प्रदेश में येब अन्न का दुषित होना

4359. श्री जनताह प्रघाल . क्या निर्माण और
आवात मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) सब्य प्रदेश में ऐस आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की सख्या
कितनी है अहा पर कारवाने लगाये जाने की सम्भावना

के कारण नदियों और नालों का पीने का पानी दुषित
होने का खतरा है और अब तक कितनी नदियों और
नालों का पानी दुषित हो चुका है ;

(ख) क्या इसम बारे में मंत्रालय की प्रतिबेदन
प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं और इस आधार पर क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है ,

(ग) ऐसे कौन से उपाय किये जायेंगे जिनसे
इन क्षेत्रों में पीने का पानी दुषित न हो , और

(घ) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान
इसके लिये कोई प्रावधान किया गया है ?

सतदीव-कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवात
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन मेहता) (क) से
(घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सचना की प्रतीक्षा
की जा रही है जो प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख
दी जायेगी ।

Decourding of Foodgrains in Gujarat

4360 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether large scale hoarding of es-
sential commodities and various items of
oil and foodgrains in Gujarat State has
resulted in food shortage in the State ,

(b) if so, whether Union Government
has decided to increase the raids in the
State ;

(c) what necessary measures are being
taken in this regard . and

(d) what action has been taken against
those held so far for hoarding the food-
grains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d).
The required information is being collected
and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Services for Rural Employment Scheme

4361. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the implementation of the Central Services for the Rural Employment (C.S.R.E.) Scheme during 1973 ; and

(b) the names of the States which could not implement the Scheme in full and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) The Honourable Member is perhaps referring to the implementation of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during the financial year 1973-74. A statement indicating the progress of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in terms of expenditure incurred and employment generated during 1973-74 on the basis of the reports received upto 20th March, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6531/74].

(b) According to the latest trend of expenditure in various States available with the Government of India the States of Assam, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir may not be able to utilize the entire amount allocated to them during 1973-74. The exact position will, however, become known after some time.

Confirmation of Teachers belonging to S.C. and S.T. in Education Directorate, Delhi

4362. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether vide circular No. 27/2/71-Est(SCT) dated the 27th November, 1972 his Ministry has sanctioned reservation in confirmation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities ;

(b) whether above O.M. has not been applied or implemented by the Director of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi in respect of the teachers of the above said communities ;

(c) if so, the date of the implementation or effect of the above O.M. ; and

(d) the reasons due to which the above office has not implemented the above quoted O.M. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Office Memorandum dated 27-11-1972 provides for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments made by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness. It does not deal with reservation in confirmations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

(b) to (d). Promotions of teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, on the basis of aforesaid Office Memorandum, to posts which fell vacant after 27-11-1972, have been made by the Delhi Administration. As regards confirmations, necessary action is being taken by the Delhi Administration.

Efforts to discourage beggars in Capital

4363. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made efforts to discourage by law the increasing beggars population, particularly in the Capital ; and

(b) if so, whether any study has also been conducted in this regard and if so, the recommendations made by this study committee in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have studied the problem and guidelines for future action are as follows :

- (i) Undertake periodical surveys to assess the magnitude and content of the problem.
- (ii) Implementation of suitable schemes to provide work for the able-bodied persons.
- (iii) Provide training facilities in topical skills to promote the rehabilitation of trained persons.
- (iv) Emphasis on follow-up programme to ensure that persons do not revert to begging.
- (v) Providing facilities such as loans and equipment to promote self-employment.
- (vi) Treatment of diseased and handicapped persons and their training for rehabilitation.
- (vii) Mobilisation of services of the various voluntary organisations to supplement Government efforts.

Checking Land Slides in the Country

4364. **SHRI NIHAR I ASKAR :**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to prevent large scale land slides in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : Land slides may consist of inclined rock masses sliding along a rock face or a steeply placed soil material

slipping on a soil or rock surface. In both cases water adds to the unstable mass and also acts as a lubricant. A sound watershed management programme comprising comprehensive Soil and Water Conservation and management measures can reduce the incidence of land slides, especially where soil slippage is the pronounced phase. Watershed management programme has been taken up in the country since the Third Plan period, and an area of one million hect. has been treated in 21 Watersheds of Major River Valley Projects, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture. The general soil conservation programme in the State Sector under which the country has already treated 16 million hect. also promotes prevention of land slides in the hilly areas. However, specific land slides where they might endanger public works like Roads, Railways, Bridges etc., are tackled by the respective Departments.

सहकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी उद्योग

4365. श्री जालेखर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सहकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी उद्योग चलाना विचार है ,

(ख) हमारे देश में इस समय सहकारी क्षेत्र में कितनी चीनी मिलें चल रही हैं , और

(ग) इनमें सरकार की प्रतिवर्ष कितना लाभ होता है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) :

(क) राज्य सरकार की मौजूदी नीति नई कैंक्ट्रिया स्थापित करने में सहकारी/सरकारी क्षेत्र के यन्त्रों को सखी देने की है ।

(ख) इस समय देश में 89 सहकारी चीनी मिलें उत्पादन कर रही हैं ।

(ग) सहकारी समितियां स्वायत्त संस्थाएं हैं जो कि राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत हैं और राज्य सरकार इन समितियों

के प्रशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार का सहकारी बोली मिलों के नाम में कोई हिस्सा नहीं होता है।

Application from Kerala Fishing Corporation for Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers Factory in Kerala

4366. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Fisheries Corporation has applied for licence to start a Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers factory in Kerala;

(b) if so, when the application received; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Kerala Fisheries Corporation applied for a licence for the establishment of an undertaking in the State of Kerala for the manufacture of deep sea fishing trawlers. This application, dated 12-7-1973 was received on 10-8-1973. The proposal is under consideration of Government. It is hoped that a decision will be taken in the matter as soon as possible.

Additional Land available in States after Introduction of Land Ceiling Laws

4367. SHRI Y. FSWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has asked State Governments to furnish the informations about the area of additional land which has become available after the introduction of amended land ceiling laws; and

(b) if so, the purpose of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Ministry of Agriculture has asked the State Governments to furnish this information.

(b) The purpose is to evaluate the progress of the implementation of the land ceiling legislations

Development of Capacity at different Ports for handling traffic in Fertilizers

4368. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the requirement in planning for development of capacity at different ports for handling traffic in fertilizers (including raw material) arising out of expansion of existing factories and proposals for setting up new ones in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Providing of facilities for mechanical un-loading and handling of fertilizers and raw materials for fertilizers at Kandla and Haldia Ports have been taken up in the Fourth Plan period. The works at Kandla are in an advanced stage and the project is likely to be completed in 1975. As for Haldia, tenders for marine unloaders and matching equipment have been received and are being processed.

A sum of Rs. 15 crores has been approved for inclusion in Fifth Plan for development of port handling facilities for fertilizers. These include mechanisation of unloading and handling of bulk fertilizers and raw materials for fertilizers at Bombay, Madras and Visakhapatnam. Provision is also made for having interim arrangements at Madras and Visakhapatnam to avoid delay. Sanction for interim arrangements at Madras has been issued. Suitable interim arrangements for Visakhapatnam Port are being worked

out Approval in principle for a full-fledged mechanical complex at Madras has also been issued and a project report is under preparation by Madras Port Trust. Arrangements for mechanised discharge of fertilizers within the available space and crane power at Bombay Port are being made.

Inquiry into inefficient running of D.T.C. Buses

4369. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Workers' Unions in Delhi Transport Corporation have demanded a high power inquiry into the inefficient running of the city bus service; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) No demand for the institution of a high power inquiry into the working of Delhi Transport Corporation has been made by Employees' Unions in the Corporation. However in a communication addressed by General Secretary of the Workers' Union, the reasons which, in the view of that Union are responsible for the present short-comings in the working of the Corporation were discussed and suggestions made for removing these short-comings.

The management of D.T.C. is making concerted efforts to solve the difficulties facing the Corporation and bringing about improvements in bus services in Delhi. Recently, it has introduced 'Green Line Bus Services' from Central Secretariat to nine different points in the Capital. These services operate from 7.00 A.M. to 10 P.M. at a ten minute frequency and provide change-over facilities to commuters. The Corporation is also taking steps for improving the arrangements for repairs and main-

tenance of its vehicles, to ensure fuller and more intensive utilization of its fleet.

Seminar Re : Indian Ocean organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University

4370 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : SHRI NIHAR I ASKAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two days Seminar on the Indian Ocean organised by the Jawaharlal Nehru University was held in New Delhi on 18th February, 1974; and

(b) if so, the names of the participants?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURAL HASAN) : (a) A seminar on Indian Ocean was organised by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi on February 18 and 19, 1974.

(b) The names of the participants are as follows:—

1. Lt. Gen. Herbaksh Singh.
2. Admiral S. M. Nanda (Retd.)
3. Col Rama Rao (Retd.)
4. Commander Ravi Kaul (Retd.).
5. Commander J. K. Puri
6. Smt Mira Sinha, Lecturer, University of Delhi
7. Shri Dayashankar, Lecturer, University of Delhi.
8. Shri Satish Chandra, Lecturer, University of Delhi.
9. Shri Salim Khan, Reader, Aligarh Muslim University.
10. Shri N. K. Kakar, Lecturer, Allahabad University.
11. Dr. J. P. Jain, Visiting Associate Professor, School of International Studies.
12. Dr. Vishal Singh, School of International Studies.

13. Dr. Satish Kumar, School of International Studies.
14. Dr. K. P. Saxena, School of International Studies.
15. Dr. T. T. Poulouse, School of International Studies.
16. Dr. Zafar Imam, School of International Studies.
17. Dr. S. C. Gangal, School of International Studies.
18. Shri B. Vivekanandan, School of International Studies.
19. Dr. P. A. Narasimha Murthy, School of International Studies.
20. Shri Ramesh Dixit, School of International Studies.
21. Dr. (Smt.) Urmila Phadnis, School of International Studies.
22. Shri M. K. Nawaz, Director, Indian Society of International Law.
23. H. E. Mr. Justin Sirwardene High Commissioner of Sri Lanka.
24. Dr. Frank Barnaby, Director, SIPRI (Stockholm). International Institute of Peace Research.

Motorisation of Cycles and Cycle Rickshaws

4371. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of research for motorisation of cycles and cycle rickshaws conducted by the Ministry's Transport Wing; and

(b) the total amount spent on the project so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) No research has been con-

ducted by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport in this matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance by Reserve Bank of India to Cooperative Bank of Kerala

4372. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Reserve Bank of India during 1973-74 to Co-operative Bank of Kerala;

(b) whether this amount was utilised by the Co-operative Bank of Kerala; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India to the Kerala State Co-operative Bank for 1973-74 for various purposes and utilisation thereof upto February 1974 are as under:—

Purpose	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount utilised (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Short-term Agricultural (July to June)	1875.00	1624.60
2. Weavers' Finance (April to March)	135.32	122.94
3. Trading-in-Yarn (April to March)	10.00	10.00
4. Medium term Agricultural (January to December)	73.00*	37.02

*Besides, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned for 1974 on behalf of one Central Co-operative Bank.

(c) Drawals on Medium-term credit limits are comparatively less as the Guarantee executed by the State Government was only for Rs. 42.21 lakhs.

खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए योजना मंत्री द्वारा किए गए सुझाव

4373. श्री भागीरथ मंडर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान केन्द्रीय आयोजना मंत्री द्वारा बैम्बर धाक कामसे में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए दिए गए सुझावों की ओर दिनाया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनका मार क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० शर्मा) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) एक विवरण मलग्न है ।

(ग) खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जो पग उठाए गए हैं उनमें ये शामिल हैं :—

- (1) अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के अन्नगन्त क्षेत्र में वृद्धि कर, मिचार्ड, उबेरको, का प्रभावी उपयोग कर, समय पर ऋण देने की व्यवस्था कर और पैदावार में वृद्धि करने हेतु उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन मूल्य पेश कर उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में तीव्रता लाना ।
- (2) केन्द्रीय प्ल में खाद्यान्न देना और आयात द्वारा स्टॉक में वृद्धि करना ।
- (3) जमाखोरी निरोधक, नसकरी निरोधक और अन्य विनियामक उपायों को मजबूती से लागू करना ।
- (4) ऋण-नियंत्रण और अन्य राजकोषीय तथा आर्थिक उपायों आदि को कड़ा करना ।

विवरण

कलकत्ता में 23-2-74 की हुई एसोसिएटेड बैम्बर धाक कामसे एवं इंडस्ट्री धाक इंडिया की बैठक में केन्द्रीय योजना मंत्री ने अपने उद्घाटन भाषण में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित सुझाव दिए थे :—

- (1) खाद्य के मूल्यों को उपयुक्त स्तर पर रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि बढ़ती हुई आबादी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु कृषि की पैदावार में वृद्धि की जाए ।
- (2) गहरों तथा ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या के कमजोर वर्गों को उचित मूल्यों पर खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार का कृषि जन्य फायदा प्रनाज पर नियंत्रण होना आवश्यक है ।
- (3) ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के अब तक उपेक्षित वर्ग का वैज्ञानिक कृषि की परिधि में लाने की दिशा में अत्यधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । लघु किमानों और भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को आधुनिक आदानों और ऋण की सुविधाएं सुलभ कर उनकी पैदावार में सुधार लाने के लिए कार्यक्रमों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ।
- (4) पैदावार में हुई वृद्धि के कारण प्राप्त अनिश्चित आय का वितरण और समान रूप से किया जाना चाहिए । इसके लिए कृषि में मन संस्थागत परिवर्तन लाने होंगे ताकि भारत में आर्थिक प्रगति के आधार को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके ।
- (5) व्यवहार्य सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली, जो कि मुद्रास्फीति और मूल्य-अस्थिरता का सामना करने के लिए प्रमुख हथियार के रूप में कार्य करेगी, का विकास किया जाना चाहिए । सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली को सफलतापूर्वक चलाते के रास्ते में आने वाली सभी बाधाओं और कठिनाइयों को दूर करना चाहिये ।
- (6) सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने में केवल तभी सफल हो सकती है जब इसे अत्यधिक राज सहायता का भार नहीं वहन करना पड़ता है ।

- (7) राजकीय और मौद्रिक नीति ऐसी तैयार की जानी चाहिए जिससे मुद्रा सप्लाई को उत्पादन की वास्तविक वृद्धि के अनुरूप रखा जा सके।

वर्ष 1973-74 में सुपर बाजार दिल्ली को हुआ घाटा

4374. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष के दौरान सुपर बाजार, दिल्ली को कुल कितना घाटा हुआ था; और

(ख) घाटे के कारण क्या हैं और ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिससे भविष्य में घाटा न हो ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो. शिन्दे) : (क) कोम्पारेटिव स्टोर लि. (सुपर बाजार), नई दिल्ली द्वारा 30 जून, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाले सहकारी वर्ष में किये गये कार्य के परिणामों की सही स्थिति का पता उस वर्ष के उसके लेखाओं की लेखा-परीक्षा पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही चलेगा।

(ख) इसे पहले हुई हानियों के मुख्य कारण ये थे—पहले वर्ष में हुआ अधिक प्रोत्साहन संबंधी व्यय, अपेक्षाकृत भारी प्रशासनिक तथा परिचालन संबंधी लागतें, वस्तुओं में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में कमी होना तथा उनका अनधिकृत रूप से बाहर जाना और कनाट सर्कस शाखा वाली इमारत का अधिक किराया। इसके कार्य करने के ढंग में सुधार करने तथा हानियों को रोकने के लिए उठाये गए कदमों में ये शामिल हैं—बिक्री तथा सेवाओं से वृद्धि करना, नई शाखाएं खोलना तथा अत्यावश्यक तथा लोकप्रिय उपभोग्य वस्तुओं का अधिक व्यापार करना, व्यापारिक तथा गैर-व्यापारिक आय बढ़ाना, व्यय में कमी करना तथा किराया लागू करना, वस्तुओं के अनधिकृत रूप से बाहर जाने तथा उनमें कमी होने के बारे में कठोर नियंत्रण रखना, क्रय व मूल्य निर्धारण नीतियों और परिचालन पद्धतियों को सरल तथा कारगर बनाना और बिक्रीकारी में सुधार करना।

Surcharge on U.K. and Continental Ports

4375. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Shippers Council had recently pointed out that the dollar had hardened again and the earlier justification for imposing a surcharge on account of its weakening was no more valid;

(b) whether any decision simultaneously to reduce the currency adjustment factory by 1.50 per cent on India's imports from the U. K. ports has also been taken; and

(c) whether the Indian Government has made any appeal to the Council to withdraw the surcharge both on the continental and the UK ports completely; and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to India-U.K.-Continent conference who had imposed a Currency Adjustment Factor Surcharge of 11.11 per cent for both East and West bound trades from 1-2-73. This surcharge was increased to 27.85 per cent from 1-8-73 for the trade from North Continent to India. As a result of appreciation in the exchange rate of U.S. Dollar, the surcharge has been reduced with effect from 1-2-74.

(i) For the trade from U.K. to India from 11.11 per cent to 1.50 per cent;

(ii) for the trade from India to U.K. from 11.11 per cent to 1.25 per cent; and

(iii) for the trade from North Continent to India from 27.85 per cent to 15.5 per cent.

(c) The Conference has been requested to withdraw the surcharge on the East and West bound trades, and its reaction is awaited.

Number of times Chief Minister and Food Minister of West Bengal requested for Rice and Wheat during 1973

4376. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times with date, the Chief Minister and the Food Minister of West Bengal urged upon the Centre for the supply of rice and wheat for the State during 1973, by personal meetings, telegram and the quantity of cereals urged upon;

(b) the amount of cereals sanctioned during this period to the State; and

(c) the amount of cereals produced and procured in the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). frequent requests have been received from the Chief Minister, Food Minister of West Bengal and the State Government for increased allocation of rice and wheat from the Central pool for meeting the requirements of public distribution system in the State. The total demands received from the State Government both for rice and wheat for 1973 amounted to 24.10 lakh tonnes. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, the needs of the other deficit States, the local market availability and other relevant factors, 17.39 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat were supplied to the Government of West Bengal during the same period.

(c) Final estimates of foodgrains production in West Bengal during 1973-74 have not yet become available. The production of total cereals in West Bengal during the year 1972-73 was 64.84 lakh tonnes. The quantities of rice and wheat procured during the calendar year 1973 in the State of West Bengal were of the order of 1.56 lakh tonnes.

Use of defective weighment measures in F.C.I. Godowns, Patna

4377. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Weights and Measures Officers of the Government of Bihar had raided the Godowns of Food Corporation of India in Patna;

(b) whether they seized weighment measures which were found defective and short in weighment;

(c) whether any case against the local officials has been instituted in this connection by the Bihar Government and if so, the gist thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Report of Bhargava Commission on Nationalism of Sugar Mills

4378. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhargava Commission Report has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, whether it has not favoured the nationalisation of sugar mills in the country and when it will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether in certain cases the members of the Commission have put divergent views; and

(d) what are the items on which divergent views have been expressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. On 27th February, 1974.

(b) to (d). The Government of India are presently examining the report of the Commission. It is intended to take a total view of the complex issues involved, such as financial, the present state of economy of the country, organisational, managerial, technical etc., and take a well considered decision on the question of nationalisation. The report, together with a Memorandum of action taken thereon, will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible, keeping in view the statutory requirement of doing so within a period of six months of the submission of the Report.

Effect of power break down on farmers and industry in Haryana and Assam

4379. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR .

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that power break down had plagued industry and farmers of Haryana;

(b) if so, whether the farmers in Haryana who were expected a bumper crop are dismayed over the very grim prospect on the production front which has been brought about by persistent power shortage and inadequate supply of fertilisers;

(c) if so, how far this is true; and

(d) whether the same factor was responsible for the low procurement of rice in Assam; if so, what steps are being taken in both the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). In Haryana, where there is power shortage, supply of power to industrial units has been curtailed and supply of power for agricultural purposes has been regulated to minimise adverse effects on agricultural production. 2 LSS/74-4.

duction. However lack of winter rains, unusual cold spell during the second week of February 1974, and shortage of fertilisers may somewhat affect the rabi production targets.

(d) Assam State has not so far reported any acute shortage of power for agricultural purposes. However, the quantity of rice procured upto 21-3-74 is 1.11 lakh tonnes against the target of 1.5 lakh tonnes fixed for kharif 1973-74.

Alleged Sale of Child in Shillong

4380. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report that a child was sold for a morsel in Shillong on 1st March, 1974;

(b) whether this has been done just to earn the livelihood; and

(c) if so, whether the entire south of Goalpara Dhubri Division was facing an economic crisis because of successive crop failure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). Government has seen the news report. However, the State Government have reported that there has been no incident of sale of child as alleged.

(c) The area is flood prone and the State Government have taken appropriate relief measures to alleviate any hardship.

Non payments of salary to Hindi Pandits in Andhra Pradesh

4381. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Hindi Pandits appointed under a Centrally sponsored

scheme in Andhra Pradesh were not paid salaries for the last 22 months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently intimated the Government that it is experiencing difficulty in payment of salaries in full to Hindi teachers. Full facts are being ascertained from the State Government and the required information will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Uniformity in selection, appointment and tenure of Vice-Chancellors

4382 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider uniformity for selection, appointment and tenure of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : So far as the Aligarh Muslim University, Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University are concerned, the procedure for selection of the Vice-Chancellor and his tenure are the same. In Visva-Bharati, the Upacharya (Vice-Chancellor) is appointed from a panel of three names forwarded by the Karma-Samiti (Executive Council) to the Samsad (Court) with their recommendations in order of preference. If the first name in the panel is accepted by the Samsad by the majority of the members present and voting, the Paridarsaka (Visitor) will confirm the appointment. If, however, the first name on the panel is not acceptable to the Samsad, all the three names are put to vote and a fresh order of preference is recommended by the Samsad. Both the orders of preference

are then forwarded to the Paridarsaka with the recommendations of the Karma-Samiti and of the Samsad and the appointment is made by the Visitor from among the said names. The Upacharya is to hold office for six years or till the completion of sixtyfive years of age whichever is earlier.

In Banaras Hindu University, the Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Visitor on the recommendation of a Selection Committee constituted by the Visitor for the purpose and he is to hold office for a term of three years and is eligible for re-appointment for a second term.

The question of brining uniformity in the relevant provisions in the Acts and Statutes of these Universities will be considered as and when their Acts/Statutes are next amended.

Application for DMS Milk Token and issue of Token

4383. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities maintain any waiting list of the new applicants for Milk Tokens;

(b) if so, the number of the applicants in the waiting list at the end of December, 1973, January, 1974 and February, 1974, respectively;

(c) whether any tokens have been issued to the new applicants after 30th June, 1973;

(d) if so, the number of persons who have been issued fresh milk tokens from July, 1973 to February, 1974 month-wise; and

(e) the considerations on which these milk tokens have been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of applicants in the waiting list at the end of December, 1973 January, 1974 and February, 1974 is indicated as under:—

Month	Total No. of applicants
December, 1973	90,347
January, 1974	93,260
February, 1974	96,559

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A limited number of tokens were issued between July, 1973 and February, 1974 as detailed below :—

Month	No. of tokens issued
July, 1973	410
August, 1973	435
September, 1973	433
October, 1973	311
November, 1973	286
December, 1973	398
January, 1974	467
February, 1974	436

(e) In view of the Delhi Milk Scheme's present utilisation of 100 per cent of its installed capacity, it is not feasible to issue fresh milk tokens in substantial numbers. Fresh tokens are issued only in very deserving and exceptional cases, including those on medical grounds, for widows, separated defence families etc. etc. Even in these cases the amount of milk issued is restricted to the base minimum.

Agricultural Universities

4384. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Agricultural Universities in the country at present; and

(b) the number of the Agricultural Universities which are likely to be opened during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and the names alongwith the places where they are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) There are 19 Agricultural Universities in India. The names of the Universities are given below:

- (1) Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Distt. Nainital.
- (2) Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
- (3) University of Udaipur, Udaipur.
- (4) Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubneswar.
- (5) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, 'Eruvaka', Hyderabad.
- (6) University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore.
- (7) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.
- (8) University of Kalyani, P.O. Kalyani, District Nadia.
- (9) Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Distt. Ahmednagar.
- (10) Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishinagar, Akola.
- (11) Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat.
- (12) Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
- (13) Rajendra Agricultural University, P.O. Pusa, Distt. Samastipur.
- (14) Kerala Agricultural University, Mannuthy, Distt. Trichur.
- (15) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

- (16) Himachal Pradesh University, (Agricultural Complex), Simla.
- (17) Gujarat Agricultural University, Ahmedabad.
- (18) Marathwada Krishi Vidapeeth, Parbhani.
- (19) Konkan Krishi Vidapeeth, Dapoli, District Ratnagiri.

Among these, Udaipur University and Himachal Pradesh University have both agricultural and general faculties.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have decided to establish two more Agricultural Universities at Faizabad and Kanpur and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir one in that state. A proposal to establish another Agricultural University at Dharwar is under the consideration of the Karnataka Government.

Resentment over Rise in Vanaspati price

4385. SHRI D. D. DESAI :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Minister of State for Planning had expressed resentment over the rise in Vanaspati prices ; and

(b) if so, whether it is Government's policy to adjust prices of Vanaspati according to the price of ground-nut oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A news item to this effect had appeared in the press.

(b) As 80 per cent of the cost of vanaspati represents the cost of the oils used in its manufacture, the Government endeavour to keep the parity in the prices of vanaspati and oils, by releasing cheaper imported oil and/or by price adjustment.

Development of Rural Road of Various States in Fifth Plan

4386. SHRI D. D. DESAI :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the provision made for rural roads in the Fifth Plan of various States;

(b) whether the provision is sufficient for the development of roads of rural areas in various States; and

(c) provision made for rural development of roads in Gujarat and Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Central Sector Roads programme in the Fifth Plan does not include any provision for the development of rural roads. There is, however, a proposal to provide under the Minimum Needs Programme as a part of the State Sector, all weather roads by the end of the 5th Plan period to all villages having a population of 1500 or more; in hilly or coastal or tribal areas where the population is relatively more dispersed, link roads will be provided to a cluster of villages having a population of 1500 or more. A total provision of about Rs. 500 crores has been made for rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme in the 5th Plan. This has been decided by the Planning Commission after discussion with the State representatives within the limitation of available resources. The demands of States were much higher. State-wise outlays for these roads during the 5th Plan is indicated in the enclosed statement. The provision for Gujarat and Orissa is Rs. 25 crores and Rs. 35 crores respectively. Detailed programmes have now to be formulated by the State Governments concerned.

Statement
Fifth Five Year Plan-Minimum Needs
Programme—States.
Rural Roads

(Rs. crores)

	Outlay proposed by the States	Outlay under consider- ation of the Planning Commis- sion
Andhra Pradesh	52.73	30
Assam	31.00	20
Bihar	344.19	60
Gujarat	45.92	25
Haryana	21.10	3
Himachal Pradesh	25.00	10
Jammu & Kashmir	41.93	8
Kerala	333.00	18
Madhya Pradesh	117.50	45
Maharashtra	119.79	50
Manipur	85.00	4
Meghalaya	38.00	2
Mysore	29.43	10
Nagaland	10.00	3
Orissa	182.79	35
Punjab	10.00	3
Rajasthan	64.00	40
Tamil Nadu	60.00	10
Tripura	16.00	4
Uttar Pradesh	250.00	85
West Bengal	76.70	33
Total	1954.08	498

Standard of Sports and Games

4387. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
 MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCA-
 TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CUL-
 TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry are aware of the facts that the standard of sports and games is losing its merit for the last three years, specially in football, badminton, and in athletic fields;

(b) if so, what specific steps the Central Government are taking to develop the standard and the merit of the sports and games in the country; and

(c) whether any suggestion from State Governments or Sports Council has been received by the Central Government for the development of sports in our country recently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government is conscious of the fact that standard of sports and games in the country is low compared to current international standards. Promotion of sports and games at competitive level is primarily the responsibility of the various National Sports Federations/Associations.

The Government has been taking various steps from time to time to improve the standard of games and sports all over the country. Assistance is given to the National Sports Federations towards holding of annual Championships, salaries of Assistant Secretaries, holding of coaching camps (for seniors and juniors) and participation in selected important tournaments abroad.

On requests received from State Sports Councils, funds are made available for holding of coaching camps, construction of Stadia, purchase of sports equipment, establishment of rural sports centres etc. Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme has been instituted for students from schools and colleges.

The University Grants Commission has been encouraging sports and games in Universities and Colleges by providing funds for construction/improvement of physical facilities and for appointment of coaches. Government also finances an extensive coaching and training programme for University students.

Financial assistance is extended to State Sports Councils for holding rural sports tournaments at Block, District and State level, and for participation in the All India Rural Sports Tournaments.

On the advice of the All India Council of Sports guidelines for the proper training and selection of the teams have been laid down, and forwarded to the Federations for guidance and implementation.

The Government is also considering various measures for promoting sports and improving the standard of achievement on National basis, so as to provide wider choice for selection of teams for international events. The details will be finalised when the final allocation under the Fifth Plan is known.

(c) No, Sir.

Demand of Rice and Wheat for Bombay and Calcutta

4388. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total commitment to the ration card holders of statutory rationing area of Bombay and Calcutta by the Centre ;

(b) what specific demands have been placed by these two State Governments to the Centre for rice and wheat for these two cities ; and

(c) how far the demands were met ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Allotments from the Central pool are made every month to States for meeting the over-all public distribution requirements of the States including the statutorily rationed areas after taking into account the availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, the relative needs of the States and other relevant factors. The quantities of rice and wheat demanded by the Governments of Maharashtra and West Bengal for the public distribution system including the statutorily rationed areas of Bombay and Calcutta for the period January to March, 1974 and the quantities allotted from the

Central pool for the said period are given below :—

(In '000 tonnes)

	Quantity demanded Rice & Wh- eat		Quantity allotted Rice & Wh- eat	
Maharashtra	80	395	51	234
West Bengal	120	380	90	270

Supply of 'ATAP' rice in Calcutta Statutory Rationing Area

4389. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta statutory rationing area is being supplied with 'Atap' rice instead of 'boiled' rice for last one year from Centre ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons behind it ; and

(c) whether boiled rice can be supplied to the statutory rationing area ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The requirements of Calcutta Statutory Rationing Area are met both from the stocks supplied from the Central pool and locally procured boiled rice. In view of the very limited availability of boiled rice in the Central pool, it is not possible to meet the State's demand for boiled rice in full.

Fertilisers in Gujarat during 1973-74

4390. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for distribution of fertilisers to farmers in Gujarat state ;

(b) the quantity of fertilisers allocated to Gujarat State District-wise for the year 1973-74 ; and

(c) the quantity actually supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c). Government of India allots fertilisers not district-wise but in favour of the State as a whole and the distribution within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government of Gujarat have informed that in 1973-74 the district-wise allotment has been made on the basis of past consumption to ensure equitable distribution among the districts. The net quantity of fertilisers allocated to Gujarat State and the quantity actually supplied in 1973-74 are respectively. 2.53 lakh tonnes and 2.10 lakh tonnes of N.P. and K. Nutrients.

Coastal State Highway from Lakhpat in Kutch Gujarat

4391. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI D. P. TADEJA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Coastal State Highway starting from Lakhpat in Kutch District and connecting Koteswar, Mudra, Kandla, Bhavnagar, Negrol, Sanjun etc. has already been planned and the work started ;

(b) If so, how much progress has been made ; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). The Coastal Highway has been planned for development by the Government of Gujarat at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores. It is a State road and the Government of Gujarat are primarily concerned with its development. However, in order to assist the State Government in developing this road in meeting other need of the area, the Government of India have approved a loan of Rs. 1.43 crores to the State Government to meet the cost of some missing links and

bridges. The total length of the High is 1752 kms, of which 973 kms. have black-topped surface, 412 kms. have inferior surface and the rest consists of missing links. 26 road works on the missing sections and 44 bridges are in progress. The completion of the Highway would depend upon the availability of funds from year to year.

Agro-service Centres in Gujarat

4392. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the idea behind Agro-service Centres ; and

(b) the location and number of centres established so far in Gujarat and the investment involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Scheme of Agro Service Centre sponsored by the Central Ministry of Agriculture is designed to fulfil the following three fold objectives :

(i) Providing self employment to young unemployed Engineers and other technical personnel.

(ii) To provide essential supplies/ services to the farming community, particularly to the small and medium farmers, and

(iii) To assist in increasing the Agricultural production by providing additional draught power to the Indian farms.

(b) So far 25 Agro Service Centres have been established in Gujarat at various places viz. Jamkhanbhalia Boisarad, Padra, Idar, Chiloda, Vijapur, Chhalala, Petlad, Dhoraji, Cambay, Matai Patan, Harij, Mahura and Dhasa.

Investment on each centre varies from Rs. 50,000 00 to Rs. 2,00,000 according to the activities handled by each centre.

Annual Grants to Central Universities

4393. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1105 dated 8th August, 1972 regarding annual grants to Central Universities and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected.

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Information regarding grants given by the University Grants Commission to the Central Universities during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 has since been compiled as per attached statement.

The percentage of the grants to the annual expenditure of the universities is being worked out and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Statement
Annual Grants to Central Universities

S No.	Name of the University	Grants paid during 1969-70 (Rs)	Grants paid during 1970-71 (Rs)	Grants paid during 1971-72 (Rs)
1	Aligarh Muslim	3,04,11,779	2,96,44,104	3,42,82,361
3.	Banaras Hindu	3,60,24,530	3,63,80,565	4,24,68,402
3	Delhi	1,67,65,705	1,68,71,970	2,19,86,209
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru	22,34,000	67,50,772	1,10,42,587
5.	Visva-Bharati	68,33,954	89,79,931	88,75,383

केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश से चावल

4394. श्री धनशाह प्रधान क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कितना चावल मांगा है और उस पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का उत्तर तथा प्रतिक्रिया क्या है,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने स्वेच्छा से चावल देना स्वीकार किया था और यदि हा, तो कितना

(ग) क्या यह भी स्पष्ट दिया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की मांग में कोई कटौती करने की स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार भी उन्हें दी गई सुविधाओं से कटौती कर देगी, और

(घ) इस बारे में क्या अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनशाह) : (क) स (घ) 1973-74 की खरीफ फसल से केन्द्रीय पूर के लिये चावल के प्रशदान का लक्ष्य 5 लाख मीटरी टन निर्धारित किया गया था। राज्य सरकार ने अब तक केन्द्रीय पूर में 25 हजार मीटरी टन चावल देने की पेशकश की है। इसके अलावा, प्रशदान अभी प्राप्त हुना है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि धान की फसल को क्षति पहुँचने के कारण उनके लिये 1973-74 के खरीफ मौसम के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना संभव नहीं होना। राज्य सरकार के साथ इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और स लक्ष्य को प्राप्त

करने के लिये उन्हें कई मुआव दिये गये हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से राज्य सरकार को इस मामले में पूरी महायता दी जा रही है।

बेकार साबित की गई भवन निर्माण सामग्री की बिक्री

4395. श्री धनसाह प्रसाद क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में बेकार साबित की गई भवन निर्माण सामग्री की बिक्री से कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई;

(ख) क्या उक्त सामग्री बहुत सस्ते दामों पर ठेकेदारों को बेच दी जाती है, और

(ग) इन धनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री भोव मेहता) : (क) में (ग) सूचना एनव को जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Bus-service by N.D.M.C.

4396. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether N.D.M.C. has decided to run its own bus service for Government employees in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has prepared a scheme for operating bus service for the convenience of Government servants living in Government colonies and Jhuggi-Jhonpury dwellers in its area to enable them to go to their main places of work and return to their residences. Ten buses are proposed to be run under the management of the D.T.C., to supplement the available transport capacity in the capital. The Committee will receive payment from the Corporation at

the same rates which are applicable to private operators whose buses have been hired by the Corporation. The N.D.M.C. will be responsible to meet the cost of drivers of the vehicles and petrol and lubricants and also for the maintenance of the vehicles. The D.T.C. will provide the conductors and will collect the fares. The Committee's buses will ply on routes to be selected by it in consultation with D.T.C. To begin with, bus service are proposed to be operated from Moti Bagh, Netaji Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Kidwai Nagar and Lodhi Colony to Mandir Marg via Central Secretariat, Connaught Place and Gole Market. The services are expected to be started in June, 1974.

Restriction on Higher Education and Vocationalisation of School Education

4397. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has urged the Government to restrict higher education and vocationalise the school education in the country; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). No scheme for restricting higher education as such has been formulated by the Planning Commission. In fact the Planning Commission have stated that a direct strategy involving a ceiling on admission may not be practicable. The Planning Commission has, however, proposed a strategy which will reduce the rush to Universities while effectively enlarging the scope of receiving higher education if the need is keenly felt. The strategy includes the following components:—

(a) Vocationalisation of higher secondary education enabling large numbers to enter employment at the the end of secondary stage;

- (b) Limiting admissions to regular institutions which should conform to certain well-defined standards on the basis of merit while making suitable reservations supported by coaching classes and adjustment courses for the backward classes; and
- (c) Providing the rest of the social demand for higher education through Evening Colleges. Correspondence courses and private study.

The above strategy is in accordance with the National Policy on Education approved by Parliament and the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

2. The programmes of Vocationalisation of higher secondary education and provision of higher education through evening classes, correspondence courses and private study has been accepted by government as part of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

Justification for Increase in Vanaspathi price during February, 1974

4398. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decided a steep increase in the price of Vanaspathi in the first week of February, 1974; and

(b) if so, the justification for this increase in view of the fact that its cost of production did not change from what was in January, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a). Prices of vanaspathi were increased by 54 to 60 paise per kg. in the different zones on the 1st February, 1974.

(b) The increase was necessitated mainly by the steep increase in the prices of raw

oils during relevant period, viz., the first fortnight of January 1974, and partly by an increase in the packing costs as well, both of which had the effect of increasing its cost of production.

Shortage of Foodgrains due to Restrictions on movement

4399. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports appearing in the press that zonal barriers and restrictions on the free movement of food has been responsible for food shortages in the various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). Government is aware of the criticism. Suitable policy measures are taken from time to time having regard to the availability of foodgrains in different States, the prevailing prices and other factors imposing restrictions on movements wherever considered necessary.

Cut on the outlay for the development of National Highways in 1973-74

4400. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any cut imposed on the outlay for the development of National Highways in 1973-74;

(b) if so, the amount thereof, Statewise; and

(c) the reasons for the cut?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The budgetted provision of Rs. 6388.70 lakhs for National Highway (Original) works in 1973-74 was reduced to Rs. 60 crores in view of the current financial stringency. This reduction will have to be spread over various states keeping in view the provisions now available their final requirements received and the admissibility or otherwise of the various items covered by those requirements.

Demand for withdrawal of a book prescribed in Delhi Schools

4401. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether blind students in Delhi have demanded the withdrawal of a book prescribed in Delhi Higher Secondary schools since it contains an observation that the 'blind begets blind', and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No such demand has been received by the Central Board of Secondary Education. However, a news item regarding the book entitled Nagrik Shastra Ka Prarambhik Adhyayan, approved by the Board as one of the books recommended for study, had appeared to this effect in some local news papers.

(b) The matter is under examination.

मीना बाग (नई दिल्ली) के आसपास पक्की सड़क और बिजली की व्यवस्था करना

4402. श्री मूलचन्द ठापा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में मीना बाग के 50 से 100 तक मकानों के आसपास कोई

भी पक्की सड़क और नालियां न होने में बड़ा हर समय कौत्ह और शन्दगी बनी रहती है,

(ख) क्या रात में इन मकानों के आसपास, बिजली का प्रकाश न होने के कारण बड़ा गहरा अंधेरा बना रहता है और इसके कारण इन मकानों में अनेक चोरियां हुई हैं, और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में शिकायतें की गई हैं संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) :
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) मकानों के बीच इस खुली जगह में रोजनी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में, माघ वाली मध्य रात पर लगभग स्ट्रीट लाइट में कुछ राखनी धाली है।

(ग) जी, हा। क्षेत्र में मफाई की कमी के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिन पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Levy on Boro Paddy Scheme

4403. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have taken steps to impose levy on producers of Boro Paddy recently; and

(b) if so, outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In order to augment procurement of rice during the current kharif year the Government of West Bengal have decided to impose a levy on producers of traditional varieties of Boro paddy as well as high-yielding varieties of summer paddy. The scale of levy will be as follows:—

Area of holding	Quantum of levy
1 upto 2 acres	2 quintals of paddy per acre.
Above 2 acres	4 quintals of paddy for the first 2 acres plus 4 quintals of paddy per acre for the area in excess of the first 2 acres.

Government Servants occupying below one class of their entitled class

4404. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons having their allotment priority for 1944 are still in occupation of lower type of accommodation and there is a heavy backlog in that category; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to enable them to get their own class of accommodation before they retire from service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing number of quarters of various types are not enough to meet the needs of persons entitled to them. All can be provided with accommodation of their entitled types only if the required number of quarters are built. New construction is being undertaken within the limitations of funds, building materials etc.

कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा गेहूँ की वसूली मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने की सिफारिश

4405. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री चन्मू नाल चन्नाकर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने केन्द्र सरकार से गेहूँ के वसूली मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने की सिफारिश की है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो कितनी वृद्धि की सिफारिश की गई है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोदी) : (क) और (ख) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने उनके द्वारा पहली अगस्त, 1973 में अधि-

स्तावित गारंटी बद्ध माहाय्य मूल्यों की तुलना में रबी विपणन सीमम 1974-75 के निम्ने गेहूँ की विभिन्न किस्मों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों में 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि की सिफारिश की है। हाल ही में हुये मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार किया गया है और आशा है कि सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र ही उन पर निर्णय किया जायेगा।

बस यात्रियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

4406. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली के बस यात्रियों ने जनवरी के अन्तिम सप्ताह में ट्रांसपोर्ट भवन के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी क्या मांग थी?

नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) बस यात्रियों ने जनवरी के अन्तिम सप्ताह में ट्रांसपोर्ट भवन के सामने बार्ड प्रदर्शन नहीं किया। परन्तु तिलकनगर और माथ बाँ बाँस्तियों के निवासियों का शिष्ट महल जा मांग सं० 47 पर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस सवाभा का उपयोग करने है ने जनवरी 1974 के मध्य में एक आपन दिया जिनमें व्यस्ततम समय के दौरान खामकर सुबह के समय उक्त मार्ग पर बसों की संख्या में वृद्धि की मांग की गई है।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम इस समय तिलकनगर से उद्योग भवन/केन्द्रीय मन्त्रिालय तक सुबह के समय 8 मिनट की सेवा और शाम के समय 16 मिनट की सेवा चल रही है। निगम की वर्तमान बेंडा स्थिति ऐसी है कि उक्त मार्ग पर फालतू बसें नहीं चलाई जा सकती हैं। परन्तु निगम के संबंधित अधिकारियों का अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं वे इस मार्ग पर मौजूदा अनुसूचित सेवाओं के नियमित और समय पर परिचालन सुनिश्चित करें।

Expenditure incurred on construction of temporary Class Rooms at Central School, Gole Market, New Delhi

4407. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the construction of temporary class rooms of the Central School in Roberts Square, Gole Market, New Delhi;

(b) whether all the structure constructed for this school is to be demolished and a new school building will be constructed in its place;

(c) if so, how much amount will be made available for construction of this building; and

(d) the reasons for spending such a huge amount on the temporary structure of this school?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 3,12,091/- has been incurred so far on the construction of semi-permanent structures of the Central School in Roberts Square, Gole Market, New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir. The new building of the school will be in addition to the existing buildings and will be constructed on additional land to be acquired in Roberts Square, Gole Market, New Delhi.

(c) The estimates have yet to be prepared.

(d) The amount was incurred on the construction/renovation of the old residential quarters to meet the requirements of the school. The amount of Rs. 3,12,091 was required by the New Delhi Municipal Committee which was the construction Agency for completion of the semi-permanent structures of the school.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की शिक्षा की राशि में कटौती

4408. श्री जगदीरच बंधर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को चालू वर्ष में शिक्षा-राशि में कटौती कर दी है,

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने इस सम्बन्ध में शोध प्रकट किया है, और

(ग) शिक्षा-राशि में इस कटौती के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली के गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई

4409. श्री जगदीरच बंधर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 31 जनवरी, 1974 तक गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम को 689 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त अवधि तक इस कार्य के लिये निगम ने 720 लाख रुपये खर्च किये थे ?

संस्थायी कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) केवल गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजनाओं के लिये 689.661 लाख रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित तथा अनुदानों के रूप में दी गई थी।

(ख) जी, हाँ। लेकिन इसमें स्वीकृत योजनाओं की अनुमोदित लागतों से अधिक किया गया व्यय शामिल है।

Target of Minor Irrigation Schemes during 1973-74

4410. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target of minor irrigation schemes proposed to be taken in 1973-74 has been realised ; and

(b) if not the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) The target of area of 1.55 million hectares to be benefited by minor irrigation schemes during 1973-74 is expected to be fully realised.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand and Supply of Sugar to West Bengal

4411. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar supplied by the Central Government to the West Bengal Government during the last six months;

(b) the quantity of sugar sought by the State Government from the Central Government; and

(c) the reasons for non-supply of full quota to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) the following quantities of levy sugar were allotted by the Central Government to West Bengal during the last six months :—

September, 1973	9401	tonnes
October, 1973	10391	"
November, 1973	9401	"
December, 1973	9401	"
January, 1974	9907	"
February, 1974	9907	"

(b) and (c). No communication for increasing the monthly quota has been received from the Government of West Bengal during this period. In any case, the basic monthly quotas of levy sugar for various States/Union Territories, including West Bengal, have been fixed on a rational basis, taking into account the population figures as recorded in 1971 census, and the past pattern of consumption. Actual monthly allotments are, however, adjusted marginally in relation to the total release of levy sugar for each month.

Rice and Wheat allotted to West Bengal for coming three months

4412. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of rice and wheat being allotted to West Bengal in the coming three months and its month-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : Allotment of foodgrains including rice and wheat to the various States from the Central pool are decided every month after taking into account the overall availability in the Central Pool, relative needs of the States, market availability and other relevant factors. For the month of March, 1974, West Bengal Government has been allotted 1.35 lakh tonnes of foodgrains comprising 30 thousand tonnes of rice, 90 thousand tonnes of wheat and 15 thousand tonnes of coarse grains. The allotments to various States including West Bengal for April will be decided shortly.

Wheat and coarse grain demanded by and supplied to West Bengal during 1973

4413. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat and coarse grains demanded by the West Bengal Government during 1973;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to the State Government by the Central Government during the said period; and

(c) the reasons for not supplying the required quantity of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The quantity of wheat and coarse-grains demanded by and supplied to West Bengal during January to December, 1973 was as follows:—

	(In '000 tonnes)	
	Quantity Demanded	Quantity Supplied
Wheat	1660.0	1326.0
Coarse grains	..	13.5

(c) Allotments from the Central Pool are made keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the needs of all deficit States, market availability, price position and other relevant factors.

Mobile Centres to distribute consumer items

4414. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have mobile centres to distribute consumer items such as edible oil, soap, honey and footwear; and

(b) if so, the gist of the scheme and when this system is likely to be introduced in big cities like Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise. However, the Co-operative Store Ltd., (Super Bazar), New Delhi, has plans to start a mobile shop for sale of essential consumer articles in Delhi.

Research on new Schedules for fertiliser applications depending on Agro-climatic condition

4415. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nation-wide research has been conducted by Government for evolving new schedules for fertiliser application depending on agro-climatic conditions and nature of crop grown; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) In several All-India Coordinated Projects run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in collaboration with Agricultural Universities, schedules for fertiliser application depending on agro-climatic conditions and nature of crops grown have been worked out. Three important Projects in this regard are :

- (i) All India Coordinated Agronomic Experiments Scheme,
- (ii) All India Coordinated Project on Dry land Agriculture, and
- (iii) All India Coordinated Project on Soil Test and Crop Correlation.

A Scheme is also in progress to identify micronutrient deficiencies.

(b) Based on the results of these projects, fertiliser schedules for different crops in different regions have been evolved. The results of the Dryland project are first tested in the Pilot Projects associated with research centres and then passed on to extension workers. The applicability of the research findings are tested and demonstrated in National Demonstrations and in mini-kit demonstrations in rice. State Departments of Agriculture pass on

the information on appropriate fertiliser schedules to farmers.

Punjab's demand for Higher Procurement price of wheat

4416. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-
CHA :

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab, a major wheat supplier to the Central pool, has demanded Rs. 110 to be fixed as procurement price for the season beginning from this April on account of sharp rise in agricultural inputs, scarcity of fertilisers and unfavourable weather during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre to this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). In the Conference of Chief Ministers held on 16th March, 1974, the Chief Minister of Punjab has urged for fixing the procurement prices of wheat at a level higher than the prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. He did not, however, mention any particular price but left it to be decided by the Central Government.

Progress of work regarding official language

4417. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the work completed, nearing completion or awaiting further decisions by the Ministry in so far as the work regarding the official language to be done by the Ministry is concerned; and

(b) how long will it take for the Ministry to complete the remaining work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). 80% of the staff in the Ministry has working knowledge of Hindi and the remaining 20% is being trained under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Government of India. In addition, intensive training in noting and drafting in Hindi is also imparted to the staff through workshops, six of which have already been organised.

So far 138 forms and Manuals of this Ministry have been translated into Hindi and others are being translated. The work relating to translation of Acts and Statutes has been nearly completed.

All letters received in Hindi from individuals as well as from the State Governments are being replied to in Hindi. A beginning has also been made to use Hindi in correspondence originating from this Ministry with the Hindi speaking States. All Government reports, notifications, resolutions, circulars, cultural agreements etc. are being simultaneously translated in Hindi and English.

A Hindi Salahakar Samiti for the Ministry with Minister of Education as its Chairman has also been constituted to advise the Ministry on progressive use of Hindi in the transaction of official business. Apart from the Samiti there is also an Official Language Implementation Committee in the Ministry which reviews the progress of use of Hindi for official purposes.

Nationalization of Secondary Education

4418. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move, or suggestion for nationalisation of secondary education in the States and areas under Central Administration; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Ministry in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Though there have been demands for nationalisation of secondary education the constitutional provisions regarding the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice would not permit of such nationalisation. However both the Central and State Governments have held the view that private schools should be adequately controlled and regulated so as to ensure maintenance of standards of education and safe-guarding of the rights of academic and non-academic staff of such schools.

Central Schemes of Agriculture Ministry

4419. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of Central Schemes initiated in the Agricultural Ministry during the Fourth Plan State-wise; and

(b) whether these schemes would continue during Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as compiled.

Transport facilities for residents of far flung Colonies in Delhi

4420. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether residents in far flung colonies like Janak Puri, Tilak Nagar, Azadpur in Delhi are finding it difficult to get public transport; and

(b) if so, whether D.T.C. would invite private operators to run the buses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (b). D.T.C. is operating bus services on twentyone routes from Janakpuri/Tilak Nagar to various places in Delhi at frequency ranging from eight minutes to twentytwo minutes, except on one route, where it is seventy minutes. The Corporation is also running bus services on ten routes from Azadpur to different localities in the city at a frequency varying from nineteen minutes to fifty minutes. Besides, three extra trips have been provided from Tilak Nagar at 7.40 hours and 7.50 hours for Maurice Nagar and 8.10 hours for Central Vehicle Depot, two special trips from Azadpur to Laxmibai College at 8.50 hours and for Central Secretariat at 9.12 hours and twelve special trips from Janak Puri to Tilak Nagar, Dhaura Kuan, Maurice Nagar, Central Secretariat and Madras Hotel at various timings from 6.25 A.M. to 4.10 P.M. By and large, the existing services are considered to be adequate to meet the bulk of the present requirements of commuters. The Corporation has no proposals to invite private operators to run on these routes.

Switch over for wheat to barley in Punjab and Haryana

4421. SHRI B. S. BHURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Barley is more profitable than wheat in Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether peasants are taking up its cultivation; and

(c) how is it affecting the wheat production in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). With the

introduction of high yielding varieties of wheat in recent years, wheat crop has become more profitable than most competing crops. Consequently, the area under wheat in both Punjab and Haryana increased substantially between 1967-68 and 1972-73. On the other hand, the area under barley remained either stagnant or registered a decline during this period. Production of wheat too showed an upward trend in these States except in 1972-73 when there was a decline due to early onset of hot winds and shortage of fertiliser and power. As regards 1973-74, firm estimates of area and production of both wheat and barley will become available after the close of the Agricultural year, i.e., some time in July-August, 1974.

Survey by consumer council of India regarding availability of essential commodities of good quality at fair price shops

4422. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Consumer Council of India has made any survey regarding availability of essential commodities of good quality in adequate quantities through fair price shops; and

(b) if so, the items not found adulterated and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Government have seen the survey report of the Consumer Council of India on "Co-operative All India Retail Price Level" indicating among other things the availability and quantity of Essential Commodities issued through Fair Price Shops. The suggestion made therein by the Council has been noted.

Wheat to Bihar

4423. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheat quota is not being supplied regularly to the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the Central Government's supply during last four months, monthly upto date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The allotment and supply of wheat to Bihar during November, 1973 to February, 1974 was as follows :—

Month	(In '000 tonnes)	
	Allotment	Supplies
November, 1973	20 0	21 0
December, 1973	20 0	22 0
January, 1974	20 0	22 0
February 1974	25 0	25 00*

Demand to declare 'Rewa Region' as M.P. as drought affected area

4424. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any demand made to the Central Government to declare the 'Rewa Region' as 'Drought Affected Area' in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not accepting this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Sale of fertilizers on black market rates

4425. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints recently that sale of fertilizers in blackmarket has been going higher against its controlled price; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to make it available easily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) There are no reports of large scale black-marketing in fertilisers. However, some cases of unscrupulous dealers taking advantage of the shortage of fertilisers and indulging in black-marketing, have been reported by some of the States.

(b) to improve the availability position, the Government are taking all possible steps to maximise indigenous production and imports and to improve the distribution system. The State Governments, which have been vested with adequate powers under the Essential Commodities Act have been urged to exercise greater vigilance to deal with malpractices like black marketing, adulteration and smuggling.

Wild Life protection to save rare birds and animals

4426. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provisions of laws regarding wild life protection are not being implemented strictly as a result of which many birds and animals are facing extinction and there are possibilities of their total extinction in the future; and

(b) if so, the efforts Government have made and results achieved for the protection of such birds and animals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Decision on Export of Sugar during 1974

4427. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have not yet taken any decision for export of sugar to various countries during 1974; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the loss to be suffered by India in earning foreign exchange;

(c) the expected earning by meeting the domestic need for sugar in the country; and

(d) the time by which Government would decide not to export sugar keeping in view the world-wide shortage danger ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) The Government propose to review and decide from time to time the quantity of sugar to be exported this year taking into account the production prospects, requirements for internal consumption and prevailing international prices of sugar.

(b) Exports in 1974 are not likely to result in a loss.

(c) Foreign Exchange earnings will depend upon the quantity of sugar exported and the prices at which it is sold.

(d) Does not arise.

Stoppage of production of Ghee and Butter by D.M.S. for General Public

4428. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme has stopped production of butter and ghee for supply to general public;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Delhi Milk Scheme authorities had in the past assured regular supply of milk to the public; and

(d) if so, the reasons that led to non-production of ghee and butter for sale to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a), (b) and (d). The primary responsibility of D.M.S. is to supply processed milk to bonafide token holders. Ghee and table butter are manufactured when surplus milk is available after first meeting the requirements of pasteurised milk. However, on account of shortage of milk during last several months it has not been possible for D.M.S. to manufacture ghee and butter in any substantial quantity and offer that on sale to general public. The distribution of ghee, presently manufactured on a small scale, is limited to the Members of Parliament, Members of Metropolitan Council

of Delhi and accredited representatives of the Press. The sale of butter is also on a very limited scale.

(c) The Delhi Milk Scheme had assured that it would make every effort to maintain the distribution level of milk to the fullest extent of its installed handling capacity.

More ships with Tonnage and GRT

4430. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has bought some more ships during the month of January, this year;

(b) if so, the number of ships bought, their tonnage and GRT;

(c) the number of coastal and overseas ships in India raised as a result of addition of these ships; and

(d) the expected goods to be transported by these ships annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government does not buy ships. Shipping companies acquire ships. During January, 1974, the following shipping companies took delivery of the following vessels:

Name of Company	Name of vessel	Type of vessel	DWT	GRT
Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	Vivekananda	Overseas Tanker	87,980	51,526
-do-	Visvesvaraya	Coastal Tanker	16,400	10,759
Andaman Lines Pvt Ltd., Calcutta	Island Glory	Second hand Dry Cargo Vessel.	608	300

(c) The number of Indian Coastal and Overseas ships as on 1-2-74 was as under:—

	Number
Coastal	58
Overseas	210

(d) No estimate of the quantum of goods that can be transported by these ships annually has been made.

गायो तथा बेलो की संख्या

4431. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1970 की पशु गणना आकड़ों के अनुसार पशुधरा अधीन गायो तथा बैलों की संख्या क्या है, और

(ख) 1973 में इन की संख्या क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोर्य) : (क) और (ख) पशुधरा की संख्या के नवीनतम उपलब्ध आंकड़े 1972 के हैं, जब अधिकांश राज्यों में पशु गणना की गई थी। पिछली पशु गणना 1966 में की गई थी। जिन राज्यों के पशुधरा की संख्या के 1972 के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, वे विवरण पत्र में दिये गये हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिए संख्या LT 6532/74]

Subsidy on Loan for relief to Tribals

4432. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have advised the State Governments that in order to afford some relief to the tribals and tribal development agencies, they should make available subsidy to the extent of 10 per cent on medium term loans and 3 per cent as interest subsidy on long term loan ;

(b) whether Co-operatives had also been suggested to charge a low rate of interest on loans to tribals ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of State/Tribals Agencies thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) This does not arise.

Financial Assistance to National Sports Federation for holding coaching camps

4433. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to stop financial assistance to the National Sports Federation for holding Coaching Camps ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAJ) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for ground water surveys and its Conservation during Fifth Plan

4434. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the provisions and schemes for ground water surveys and conservation contemplated under the Fifth Five Year Plan in different States ; and

(b) whether highest priority in this regard is to be given to Chittoor District in Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh which is precariously dependent solely on ground water irrigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan provisions for various items in different States have not yet been finalised.

(b) It is proposed to give priority in hydro-geological investigations to chronically drought affected areas in the country. Chittoor District will be included in such areas.

Establishment of Agricultural Schools

4435. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved schemes for bringing about establishment of Agricultural Schools as a step towards vocationalising education;

(b) if so, salient feature thereof; and

(c) what other schemes are contemplated for achieving the objective of vocationalising education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Large number of schools are already teaching Agriculture in the High School classes. Agricultural sciences also figure as special subjects in Higher Secondary Schools. More schools will be permitted to teach Agriculture and allied subjects according to demand in the Fifth Plan.

It is learnt that Indian Council for Agricultural Research has under consideration a scheme of establishing 50 Farm Science Centres (Krishi Vigyan Kendras) during the Fifth Plan. The Ministry of Education has proposed a Central scheme for introducing new vocational courses at the higher secondary stage in selected higher secondary schools in the country. A target of 1000 schools has been proposed.

Import of Foodgrains during last three years

4436. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of wheat import from Australia, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Canada and other exporting countries during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether several countries have reduced the export of agreed quantum; and

(c) if so, on what ground and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Country-wise wheat imports during the last three years are:

	(In '000 tonnes)		
	1971	1972	1973
Exporting country			
Argentina			189
Australia	121	23	—
Canada	459	220	614
U.S.A.	1234	71	1381
U.S.S.R.		—	230

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Difficulty in Importing Edible Oil

4437. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are facing some difficulty in importing edible oil due to its high prices abroad; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to step up indigenous production of edible oil seeds/

oils to the maximum extent possible so as to minimise dependence on imports.

Faulty Distribution System responsible for Food Scarcity

4438. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the faulty and dishonest food distribution system which is responsible for the apparent food scarcity in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the faults in the present distribution system and what are the dishonest practices that have entered the system ; and

(c) what steps are taken or are proposed to be taken to remove these faults and dishonest practices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. The complaints received in regard to any irregularity/malpractice committed by the fair price shops are investigated by the State Governments for taking appropriate action. For the efficient functioning of the fair price shops in the State following suggestions have been made to the State Governments for adoption :

1. Foodgrains should be issued from fair price shops only to bonafide card holders.

2. The State Governments should physically verify the actual number of cards issued against the population of the areas, towns or cities as published in the census and the electoral rolls so that ghost ration cards can be eliminated.

3. Daily display of samples along with prices chart and opening and closing balances of foodgrain stocks and other essential commodities at the fair price shops should be strictly enforced in each State.

4. Supervision of fair price shops should be done by the State Government officials and severe punishment should be given to those who are found guilty.

5. Immediate action should be taken on the complaints received from the card holders in regard to malpractices/irregularities committed by the fair price shop-keepers.

Quantity and price of seeds of foodgrains lost to National Seeds Corporation

4439 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and price of the seeds of foodgrains of various categories lost to the Seeds Corporation of India during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 on account of eating by rats and insects, pilferage and becoming unfit for seed and for human consumption due to bad storage or bad handling ;

(b) whether any responsibility for this loss has been fixed and if so, on whom, to what extent and with what result ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to avoid a recurrence of these damage-causing factors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No separate record has been kept by the National Seeds Corporation of the losses in terms of quantity and value of seeds of foodgrains of various categories during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 on account of various causes quoted in the question.

However, the value of seeds of cereals, fibre crops and other kinds condemned in the years—1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73, was Rs. 16.93, Rs. 70.37 and Rs. 18.47 lakhs respectively.

(b) The cases where the losses are found to be abnormally high are investigated and responsibility fixed. The Corporation has reported that so far no proceedings against any official have been initiated.

(c) Losses in storage and handling are avoided by the Corporation through improvements in their seeds stores. The Quality Control Division periodically checks the seeds stores for this purpose. Samples of seeds are drawn after prescribed periods and tested for their germination percentage. Seeds found below standards are condemned. To guard against attack of insects, seeds stores are fumigated at specific intervals.

Environmental Improvement of Slums Scheme

4440. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) which cities in India have been selected for environmental improvement of slums scheme;

(b) what expenditure has been incurred in each of these cities so far;

(c) what improvements have generally been made under this scheme;

(d) the condition for inclusion of cities under this scheme proposed to be changed in the Fifth Plan; and

(e) if so, what are the proposed changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). As per enclosed statement.

(c) Environmental improvements to slums normally consist of providing water supply including drinking water taps, sewers, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes and street lighting.

(d) and (e) In the Fifth Plan, the Scheme is proposed to be extended to all towns with a population of three lakhs and above and, in addition, to one town in each State where no such large town exists. The Scheme is also proposed to be included in the State Sector under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Statement

Names of cities included in the Central Scheme for environmental improvement in slum Areas and the amounts released in 1972-73 and 1973-74 upto 20-3-1974

Sl. No.	Name of City	Amount released as instalments Rs.
1.	Calcutta	5,33,00,000
2.	Bombay	2,31,14,500
3.	Delhi	1,39,07,000
4.	Madras	2,59,10,000
5.	Hyderabad	30,35,800
6.	Bangalore	57,73,525
7.	Ahmedabad	10,90,125
8.	Kanpur	1,32,19,000
9.	Poona	27,31,000
10.	Lucknow	95,48,999
11.	Indore	19,53,000
12.	Nagpur	1,02,18,198
13.	Jaipur	49,71,940
14.	Srinagar	15,00,000
15.	Patna	21,18,000
16.	Cochin	9,70,000
17.	Ludhiana	39,66,660
18.	Cuttack	3,94,000
19.	Gauhati	1,81,000
20.	Rohtak	7,89,500
Total : Rs.		17,86,92,247

Agmark Laboratories

4441. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of Agmark Laboratories set up by Government in different parts of the country;

(b) volumes of analysis for Agmarking, in terms of rupee value of the articles handled, by each laboratory during 1971-73;

(c) number of (i) permanent employees, (ii) temporary employees, (iii) senior analysts and (iv) junior analysts working in each of the laboratories;

(d) the reasons for assigning differential capacities to different laboratories;

(e) the reasons for not having any Agmark laboratory in Orissa and Assam;

(f) the reasons for deterioration of working condition of Calcutta Laboratories;

(g) whether for firmly dealing with the problems of adulteration of food articles, improving qualities of consumer's goods and export Agmarking system require to be improved; and

(h) if so, whether Government propose to set up an expert committee to go into the problems of further developing the organisational system and improving working of Agmarking laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (h). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha at the earliest possible date.

Declaring of temporary posts as permanent in Agmark Laboratories

4442. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many technical persons who worked in different Agmark laboratories

retired as temporary employees in 1971, 1972 and 1973;

(b) if so, number of such temporary employees who retired without getting adequate pensionary benefits and the number of years they served in temporary capacities;

(c) whether many technical personnel are serving in the Agmark laboratories as temporary employees for last 7 to 10 years;

(d) if so, number of such employees and whether many of these temporary employees will retire in 1974; and

(e) whether, in accordance to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4139 dated 10th December, 1973 the Government will take prompt steps in issuing orders for making 320 posts permanent so that those employees who will retire in 1974 may get retiring benefits of such measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Footpath Dwellers in Big Cities

4443. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether footpath dwellers in big cities have increased or decreased during the years 1971-73;

(b) approximate figures of such footpath dwellers at present in different big cities;

(c) whether Government propose to build-up shelters for such homeless footpath dwellers; if so, the facts thereabout;

(d) the reasons for not taking such homeless footpath dwellers to Government Vagrant Houses; and

(e) whether number of Government Vagrant Houses will be increased for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Precise information is not available. Estimated number of footpath dwellers in some of the big cities are as under:

Delhi	7,000	Approximately
Bombay	59,000	-do-
Calcutta	49,000	-do-
Madras	9,000	-do-

(c) The State Governments are competent to formulate projects for providing accommodation to the shelter-less people by constructing night shelters under the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme. The State Governments are also competent to construct houses for such people under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.

(d) and (e). Footpath Dwellers are not eligible for admission in the Vagrant Houses as they cannot be termed as beggars under the Begging Act. Begging is a State subject and all schemes relating to it are under the State Sector.

Library movement by Private Organisations

4444. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the library movement by private organisations is gaining ground;

(b) whether Government have their Scheme of developing library movement and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance Government are going to give to the private organisations for library movement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government are giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of public libraries throughout the country, as also to voluntary organisations in the field of adult education including for library development. Government have also set up the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation to strengthen and promote establishment of a library network throughout the country, particularly in the rural areas. A scheme for setting up rural libraries for neo-literates during the Fifth Five Year Plan is being prepared as part of the adult education and non formal education programmes.

(c) During 1974-75, it is proposed to provide Rs. 10 lakhs for financial assistance to voluntary organisations in the Library movement.

Harnessing Inland Waters for Fish Production

4445. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI RAMCHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite a tremendous scope and indigenous know-how for harnessing inland waters for fish production, progress in the matter has been rather slow; and

(b) if so, the reasons and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In spite of the availability of resources and technology, much progress could not be made so far in harnessing inland fishery

resources, the main reason for the situation being :

- (i) absence of effective extension agency at various levels,
- (ii) present practice of short-term lease of water areas owned by Government Departments, local bodies etc., and
- (iii) absence of an arrangement to ensure timely supplies and inputs.

These deficiencies are proposed to be overcome to a great extent during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Special emphasis will be given by the State Governments in providing extension support for popularising modern fish cultural techniques. The Central Government has made provision for training of extension personnel and supply of extension material. The Government of India, based on the recommendations of the Committee on Leasing Policies regarding inland waters, has recommended long term lease of water areas in order to motivate and enable the lessees to develop the fisheries and to link leasing with production.

Government of India have a scheme for the institution of Fish Farmers Development Agencies to effectively integrate the various phases of fish culture by extending timely supplies and services to the fish farmers. Four such agencies have already started functioning in some of the States.

Loss to Sugar Mills in Punjab

4446. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sugar Mills in Punjab had run into losses last year ; and

(b) if so, the total loss suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). The profit/loss position in respect of the six sugar mills in Punjab for 1972-73, as made avail-

able by them, is given below :—

Factory	Profit (+) and Loss (—) in Lakh Rs.	Remarks
	1972-73	
Dhuri	(+)2.02	(Audited)
Phagwara	(—)47.11	(Audited)
Morinda	(—)21.95	Audited
Bhogpur	(—)19.04	balance
Batala	(—) 8.17	sheets not
Nawanshar	(—)20.18	yet received.

The above figures exclude provision for taxation and development rebates/reserves, if any.

Increase in Price of Levy Sugar

4447. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has increased the price of levy sugar ; and

(b) if so, by how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) The ex-factory prices of levy sugar were revised last with effect from 15-12-1973.

(b) The effect of the revision in the 16 different Zones is given below :—

S. No.	Name of Zone	Difference as compared to the previous price for I.S.S. grade D-29 (+)Increase (—)Decrease
		Rs. P.
1.	West Uttar Pradesh	(+) 5.11
2.	Central Uttar Pradesh	(+) 1.92
3.	East Uttar Pradesh	(+)10.54
4.	North Bihar	(+) 2.95
5.	South Bihar	(+) 8.62
6.	West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland & Orissa.	(+) 6.61
7.	Haryana	(+)19.82
8.	Punjab	(+)42.67
9.	Madhya Pradesh	(—)14.51
10.	Rajasthan	(—) 6.21
11.	Maharashtra & Goa	(+)13.05
12.	Gujarat	(+) 5.39
13.	Karnataka	(+)11.07
14.	Kerala	(+)16.27
15.	Andhra Pradesh	(—) 1.69
16.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	(+) 2.08

Target of Jute and Mesta Production

4448. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targetted production of Jute and Mesta during Fifth Plan is proposed at 660 lakh bales as against an anticipated production of about 320 lakh bales of Jute and Mesta during the Fifth Plan, and

(b) facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A production target of 360 lakh bales of Jute and Mesta for 5 years of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been fixed as against the anticipated production of 320 lakh bales for 5 years of the Fourth Plan. The peak targetted production for 1978-79 is 77 lakh bales as against the assumed base level production of 67 lakh bales in 1973-74.

Rice From Punjab for Centre

4449. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre had asked Punjab Government to supply 1 million tons of rice to the Central pool;

(b) if so, whether the Punjab Government had made any commitment at the time of sowing about this ; and

(c) if so, how much has been contributed to the Central pool by the Punjab Government and whether all assistance has been given by the Centre to Punjab so far as rice production is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Against a target of procurement of 9.5 lakh tonnes, the target for contribution to Central pool was 9.0 lakh tonnes. About 8.58 lakh tonnes of rice have been procured in Punjab for the Central Pool upto 20th March, 1974 and further contribution of

rice from that Government to the Central Pool is expected. The Punjab Government will be receiving bonus for contribution of rice to the Central Pool.

Representation received by P.R.O. of Delhi Milk Scheme from Lawrence Road Welfare Federation, New Delhi

4450. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Relation Officer of the Delhi Milk Scheme has received some representation from Lawrence Road Welfare Federation on 30th October, 1973 ; and

(b) if so, contents thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b) D.M.S. has not received any specific representation from the Lawrence Road Welfare Association dated 30th October, 1973. However, on a request from Residents Welfare Association of AI and CI Blocks of Lawrence Road Scheme for opening of new Depots, D.M.S. had opened one Depot (afternoon shift) in C Block and another Depot in A Block (Morning Shift only) with effect from 28th June, 1973 and 26th January, 1974 respectively. The Associations had also requested for issue of milk tokens in bulk to the residents out of turn. The D.M.S. registers requirements of persons in various categories in chronological order and tokens are issued in the same order. It is, therefore, not possible for D.M.S. to issue tokens to residents of any Locality out of turn. However, token holders residing in Lawrence Road D.D.A. Colony are being issued milk as authorised on their tokens regularly.

Allotment of D.D.A. Plots to the Low Income Group

4451. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. have allotted developed plots to the Low Income Group peo-

ple in various areas like Pashchim Puri at the fixed rate of Rs. 40 per Sq. yds. in 1971;

(b) whether the rates so fixed include costs of lands, development charges including provisions of parks, roads and community centre; and

(c) if so, whether the same principle have been followed at Lawrence Road Residential Scheme and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) In December 1971 and January, 1972 developed and semi-developed plots were allotted in various areas at Rs. 35 and Rs. 46 per sq. yd. The rate charged for the plots in Paschim Puri was Rs. 35 sq. yd.

(b) The rates include the cost of land, development charges, additional charges prescribed by the Government, charges for beautification and zonal roads and village redevelopment charges.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Allotment of Type IV Accommodation

4452. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons who have put in more than 25 years of service are anxiously waiting for their turn to get allotment of Type IV accommodation;

(b) if so, their number and the reasons for heavy stagnation in that class;

(c) whether a large number of quarters meant for Type IV allottees are occupied by those who are either entitled to higher or lower class houses; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that those who are in service from a date before 31st December, 1945 are at least allotted Type IV accommodation without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Applications for allotment of accommodation from the general pool at Delhi/New Delhi are invited on a restricted basis keeping in view the number of units likely to become available for allotment during a particular allotment year. According to the information collected on that basis, 2,614 officers are waiting for their turn for allotment of type IV accommodation.

(c) a large number of type IV quarters are occupied by officers entitled to higher types but the number of officers entitled to lower types and occupying type IV quarters is small. The latter comprises those officers who were given protection in 1963 when the houses were re-classified.

(d) Within the funds and building materials available, all efforts are being made to construct as many residential units in the general pool as possible.

ग्रामीण परिवारों की तुलना में भूमिहीन परिवारों की प्रतिशतता

4453. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1960-61 और वर्ष 1970-71 में विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमिहीन परिवारों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी थी तथा राज्यों के ग्रामीण परिवारों की संख्या में वह कितने किन्ने प्रतिशत थी; और

(ख) देश की कुल ग्रामीण जनता की तुलना में ऐसे परिवारों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नालंकरण संख्या LT-6533/74]

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम का प्रशासनिक और
बजाने की दुलाई और रख-रखाव पर व्यय**

4454. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष भारतीय खाद्य निगम पर प्रशासनिक व्यय कितना कितना हुआ और प्रत्येक वर्ष खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई व उसके रख-रखाव पर प्रति किबटल कितना कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस व्यय को घटाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार के खाने वर भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किये गये प्रशासनिक ऊपरी खर्च और खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई तथा रख-रखाव पर प्रति किबटल किये गये खर्च का व्योरा नीचे दिया जाता है—

(i) प्रशासनिक ऊपरी खर्च

वर्ष	राशि करोड़ रुपये में
1970-71	16 03
1971-72	18 99
1972-73 (अस्थाई)	22 53

(ii) दुलाई और रखरखाव

वर्ष	दुलाई (बिक्री रख-रखाव के रु० प्रति किबटल)
1970-71	3 47 1 01
1971-72	3.96 1.32
1972-73 (अस्थाई)	3.48 1 15

(ख) सरकार सचनन और रख-रखाव सहित कार्यचालन के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में निगम

को समय समय पर मुख्य नीति विषयक निर्देश देती रही है ताकि कार्यचालन में विषम्यता लाई जा सके। सरकार ने प्रशासन, दुलाई और रख-रखाव सहित विभिन्न मदों पर निगम द्वारा किये गये प्रशासनिक खर्चों की जांच करने के लिये सचिबों की एक समिति भी नियुक्त की है। समिति ने अपने अध्ययन की लगभग अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है और धागा है कि वह शीघ्र ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देगी।

Groundnut Crop

4456 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total groundnut crop harvested in the year 1973-74 ;

(b) what was the harvest in the previous two years ;

(c) what were the prices of dalda and groundnut oil in these two years (1971-72, 72-73) ; and

(d) what are the reasons for the abnormal rise in prices of groundnut oil and dalda in 1973-74 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Final estimate of production of groundnut during the year 1973-74 will become available at the end of the agricultural year i.e. sometimes in July-August, 1974. However, on present indications, it is expected that the production of groundnut during this year would be substantially higher than the output last year.

(b) The production of groundnut during the previous two years 1971-72 and 1972-73 was estimated as under :—

Year	Production	(Thousand tonnes of nuts in shell)
1971-72	6180.5	
1972-73	3923.8	

(c) The prices of Vanaspati and groundnut oil at Bombay (an important groundnut oil market) during the marketing years 1971-72 and 1972-73 (November—October) are given in the attached statement.

(d) The firmness in the prices of groundnut oil despite a good kharif crop in the current year, is due to serious set-back in production during 1972-73 as a result of

widespread drought, consequent depletion of stocks, speculative trading and hoarding of stocks at various levels, rise in the general price level and the sharp rise in the prices of oil in the world market. The increase in the price of groundnut oil and also other edible oils had its effect on the prices of vanaspati, as 80 per cent of its cost is accounted for by the oils used in its manufacture.

STATEMENT

Month-end wholesale prices of Vanaspati (as notified) and groundnut oil at Bombay.

(Rs. per tonne)

Month	1971-72		1972-73	
	Vanaspati	Groundnut oil	Vanaspati	Groundnut oil
November	4860	3750	5655	5400
December	4860	3900	5655	5260
January	4860	3970	6055	5550
February	4860	3920	6055	6250
March	4860	3880	6055	6200
April	4860	3730	6055	6925
May	4760	3680	6055	7250
June	4960	4125	6805	8000
July	4960	4375	7555	9200
August	5155	4300	7555	N.T.
September	5355	4750	7555	8050
October	5555	4850	7555	7755

Authority for burying Historical review of Happenings in Post-independence years

4457. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authority for preparing a historical review of the happening in the post-independence years and burying it in the Red Fort area of Delhi was derived from any Act of Parliament or its Resolution or any Article of Constitution;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Historical Research is authorised by any statute to prepare such a document; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) is "no", will the capsule be dug out and placed before Parliament for Comment and approval?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No statutory authority was required either in regard to Government's decision to embed the Time Capsule in connection with celebration of the 25th anniversary of India's

N.T.: No transaction.

independence, or for entrusting the preparation of the historical documentation to the Indian Council of Historical Research.

(c) Does not arise.

Minister's statement regarding 'Sabotage' in the collapse of Safdarjang overbridge in Delhi

4458. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Minister's statement attributing the collapse of the Safdarjang overbridge in Delhi in January, 1974 to "Sabotage"; and

(b) if so, the evidence gathered and the arrests made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). The Union Minister for Works and Housing had said that the collapse could be due to various causes and sabotage could also be one of the possibilities.

The Government of India had appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act to inquire into the facts and circumstances including the causes leading to the accident and to suggest along with its recommendations, if any measures for prevention of a similar occurrence in future. The Commission submitted its report on 12th March, 1974.

Teacher and student participation in Management of College and Universities

4459. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the need for associating

teachers and students representatives with the management of Central Universities and Colleges ;

(b) whether a similar demand has been made by the Teachers' Associations Students' Unions in the Universities and Colleges under the State Governments;

(c) whether the Government intend to introduce legislation for modifying the Central University Act, or in the alternative, issue instructions to the Universities in consultation with the University Grants Commission for modifications of regulations and Statutes to provide for teacher-student participation in the management ; and

(d) If not, the reasons for not doing this ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASANI) : (a) to (d). Representations have been received from time to time from Teachers and Students Associations for participation of teachers and students in the management of Universities and Colleges. The Gajendragadkar Committee in its report on Governance of Universities has *inter-alia* made certain recommendations with regard to teacher and student participation. Government of India and the University Grants Commission have accepted, in principle, the recommendations of the Committee. The report of the Committee has also been forwarded to State Governments for consideration while amending Acts of Universities.

The Aligarh Muslim University Act, as amended in 1972, provides for representation of students on the Court and of teachers on the various University bodies. The Statutes of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, which have been amended recently, include *inter-alia* provision for representation of students on the Academic Council and Boards of Schools. The Academic Council of Delhi University has also agreed in principle to student participation in the Academic Council and the Committees of Courses and Studies in various subjects.

The details are being worked out by a Committee which is also looking into the question of student participation in other bodies of the University. This will also involve amendment of the Statutes of the University. The recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee in this regard will be taken into account while amending the Acts/Statutes of other Central Universities.

Purchase of modern grain discharging machines by F.C.I.

4460. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has purchased modern grain-discharging machines from abroad;

(b) if so, the number of such machines purchased and their country of origin; and

(c) the total outlay on these purchases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 25 Vacuator machines from the U.S.A., 8 Vigan machines from Belgium and 6 Buhler machines from Switzerland have been purchased during 1973.

(c) The total outlay/expenditure on the purchase of these machines including customs duty, freight etc., is Rs. 1.78 crores approximately.

Investigation into the collapse of Safdarjung overbridge

4461. SHRI B. S. MURTHY:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of investigation into the collapse of Safdarjung overbridge;

2 LSS/74-6.

(b) whether any senior official has been held responsible for this, apart from suspension of junior level personnel; and

(c) how long it is going to take for the completion and commissioning of this bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Commission of Inquiry has since submitted its Report which is under examination of the Government of India.

(c) The bridge is likely to be completed by May, 1974.

Panambur Harbour

4462. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of recent agreement with Iran for the supply of iron ore from Kudremukh in the form of pallets, the harbour at Panambur will be improved; and

(b) if so, salient features of the proposed improvement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No agreement for the export of iron ore from Kudremukh to Iran has been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Estimates of fishing Harbour at Malpe in Karnataka

4463. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates have been prepared for the construction of a fishing harbour at Malpe in Karnataka State, and

(b) if so, when the work of construction of this harbour is proposed to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The Project on Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours had prepared detailed engineering and economic evaluation reports for the construction of a fishing harbour at Malpe in Karnataka State at an estimated cost of Rs. 275 lakhs. The estimate was revised to Rs. 217.13 lakhs in consultation with the Government of Karnataka and the Project on Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours.

(b) After an investment decision is taken by the Public Investment Board, necessary sanction will be issued to enable the State Government to undertake construction of the harbour.

Rise in Bunker Oil prices at Indian Ports

4464. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received notice from the Indian Shipping Companies that the steep rise in bunker oil prices at Indian ports has put them at a disadvantage vis-a-vis foreign shipping companies; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government have effected certain reduction in the prices of bunker fuels keeping in view the level prevailing in other countries with effect from 31-1-1974.

Report of the enquiry Committee on Aralam Farm, Kerala

4465. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE, be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official committee appointed to look into the affairs of the Aralam farm in Kerala has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) steps taken on this report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Committee appointed by the Government to look into the affairs of the Aralam Farm has not submitted its report. It is expected to do so before the end of April, 1974.

Supply of dredgers to Kerala

4466. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that dredging is necessary to keep several ports in Kerala under working conditions;

(b) whether the Kerala Government had approached the Central Government for a supplying more dredgers; and

(c) if so, steps taken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of Kerala approached the Central Government for a dredger for dredging an approach channel in the Beypore estuary. Central Government have deputed M01 Dredger II to Beypore in October, 1973.

Literacy Projects in Kerala

4467. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is assisting literacy projects sponsored in Kerala by Kerala Granthasala Sangam;

(b) whether the said organisation has submitted an expanded scheme for more grants; and

(c) if so, the contents thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has extended financial assistance to the Kerala Granthasala Sangam for a pilot project of literacy which includes literacy classes, production of literature for neo-literates and mobile libraries for neo-literates.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The organisation has submitted a proposal for extending the programme to 200 such centres distributed throughout the State, some of which will serve women and Adivasis.

Amount spent on Nehru Yuvak Kendras

4468. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount spent by the Government last year for the project "Nehru Yuvak Kendras";

(b) whether the Government have evaluated the work of the project;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) what are the future plans of this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The amount sanctioned for the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Scheme during 1972-73 was Rs. 13,64,677.17. During 1973-74, the amount sanctioned is Rs. 32,16,995.57. The figures of actual expenditure are being collected.

(b) and (c). The Scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras seeks to promote and coordinate activities of youth, primarily of non-student youth, mainly in the following directions:—

- (i) Non-Formal education including functional literacy and vocational training;

(ii) Social Service;

(iii) Physical Culture and Sports.

Since the Scheme has been started only recently, and will take some time to be fully implemented the question of undertaking an evaluation is premature.

(d) It is proposed to expand the Scheme, so as to cover all the districts in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Amount spent on Youth against Famine and N.S.S.

4469. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount spent by the Government last year for the projects "Youth against famine" and the N.S.S.;

(b) whether Government have evaluated the work of these projects;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) what are the future plans of each of these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) During 1973-74, the expenditure by the Government of India on the programme of 'Youth against Famine', and on National Service Scheme is expected to be about Rs. 81 lakhs and about Rs. 51 lakhs respectively.

(b) and (c). A report on the evaluation of the 'Youth Against Famine' project undertaken by the Delhi School of Social Work has been received and is under examination. This as well as the evaluation of the N.S.S. indicate the usefulness of the schemes and the desirability of continuing with their organisation.

(d) It is proposed to continue the National Service Scheme, including the programme of such youth camps in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Survey of all rivers in order to work out the utility of inland waters for transport purposes

4470 SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under active consideration the proposals for survey of all our rivers in order to work out the utility of the inland waters for transport purposes ; and

(b) if so, when such schemes will be implemented and the estimated expenditure involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). A proposal for hydrographic surveys on all important navigable waterways in the country is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments. The details of the scheme including estimates of expenditure have not yet been finalised.

Scheme of graded levy

4471 SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme whereby graded levy on the cultivators or millers would be imposed, leaving the remaining produce entirely for the free market, with no zonal curbs ;

(b) if so, how Government would ensure fair distribution of foodgrains, through public distribution system and what control will it exercise in this regard, so that the poor and vulnerable section of the populace get regular supplies of the quantum of food at reasonably cheaper rates ; and

(c) what advantages the proposed scheme would have over the present distribution system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) to (c). No change is contemplated in the existing mode of procurement in regard to rice and coarse grains. The policy to be adopted for the ensuing *rabi* season is, however, expected to be finalised shortly.

Unearthing foodgrains and edible oils in Bhavnagar

4472. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government has started a drive against hoarders in Bhavnagar to unearth hoarded stocks of foodgrains and edible oils ;

(b) whether large scale of hoarding of foodgrains have been reported in the area ; and

(c) to what extent drive against the hoarding in Bhavnagar has improved the foodgrains position in the area which was facing around

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAMIB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Damage to mechanised fishing boats

4473. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether five mechanised fishing boats have run aground, four off the Dwarka port and one off the Porbandar port ;

(b) if so, the reasons for their running aground.

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted ; and

(d) whether each boats cost around Rs. 90,000 and has sustained extensive damage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meeting of Chief Ministers in Delhi during March, 1974 to fix levy price of wheat

4474. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chief Ministers of the States were called in New Delhi on 15th March, 1974 for taking the decision to fix the levy price of wheat ;

(b) if so, how many Chief Ministers attended the meeting ; and

(c) the decision taken in the meeting and the levy price of wheat fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). A Conference of Chief Ministers and State Food Ministers was called in New Delhi on 16th March, 1974 to consider the price and procurement policy for the *rabi* season 1974-75. Eleven Chief Ministers besides the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi and the Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh, attended the Conference.

The procurement price of wheat is expected to be announced shortly.

मध्य प्रदेश में जल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

4475. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में गत दो वर्षों में अकाल की भीषण स्थिति की ओर राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में पानी की अत्यधिक कमी की समस्या पैदा हो गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त राज्य की स्थिति को सुकाबला करने के लिये कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है और इस वर्ष कौन से अकाल राहत कामों के लिये अब तक सहायता दी गई है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोय) : (क) 1972-73 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के कई भाग सूखाग्रस्त हुये थे।

(ख) एक केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल ने फरवरी, 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश का दौरा किया था और उनकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर सूखा राहत खर्च के लिये राज्य सरकार को अब तक 4 करोड़ रुपये दिये जा चुके हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि पोलिटैकनिक स्थापित करना

4426. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई कृषि पोलिटैकनिक स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे पोलिटैकनिक के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य क्या हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने पांचवीं योजना की अवधि में लागू करने के लिए कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों (कृषि पोलिटैकनिक) को स्थापित करने की एक योजना तैयार की है। जब इस प्रायोजना को वित्तीय सहमति मिल जायेगी तो मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों में कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायेंगे।

(ख) कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों के मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित होंगे:

- (1) केवल व्यावहारिक अभ्यास द्वारा शिक्षा देना ताकि शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों तरह के किसान इन केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण ले सकें।

(2) पहले से काम में लगे विस्तार कार्य-कर्ताओं और खेती करने वाले किसानों तथा मछुआ का प्रशिक्षण देना।

(3) प्रत्येक कृषि पारिस्थितिक क्षेत्र के लिये उम क्षेत्र में रोजगार और कृषि के विकास के लिये अधिकतम पैदावार की दृष्टि में प्रशिक्षण का पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित करना।

India as venue of World Cup Hockey during 1975

4477 SHRI P A SAMINATHAN
Will the Minister of EDUCATION SO-
CIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be
pleased to state

(a) whether India is sponsoring the World Cup Hockey to be played in India in 1975;

(b) if so whether the venue for the World Cup Hockey has been decided, and

(c) if so, the location thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) to (c) The Indian Hockey Federation has informed that the World Cup Hockey Tournament, 1975 has been allotted to India by the International Hockey Federation. The question of venue is reported to be under consideration of the Indian Hockey Federation.

1973-74 के दौरान इमरजेंसी रही उत्पादन के लिए बिहार सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता

4478. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष इमरजेंसी रही उत्पादन के लिये बिहार सरकार को 24 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो बिहार सरकार ने उक्त राशि को किन किन मदों पर खर्च किया, और

(ग) उम का क्या पारिणाम निकला?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिंदे) (क) और (ख) 1972-73 के दौरान मुख्यतः रबी। प्रौद्योगिकी फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये प्रारम्भ किये गये भाषान कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार का लघु निबाई योजना के लिये दीर्घावधि ऋण क रूप में 17.73 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी थी। इसमें अतिरिक्त कृषि धादना के खरीदने और वितरण के लिये राज्य सरकार का 7.00 करोड़ रु० का अल्प-वधि ऋण भी दिया गया था। राज्य सरकार द्वारा भत्ता हुई सूचना के अनुसार उन्होंने अल्प-वधि ऋण को निम्न लघु निबाई कार्यों के लिये उपयोग किया गया है—

(1) न्यू इमरजेंसी रिवर परियोजना में खरीदना और बनाना।

(2) वर्तमान सरकारी नलकूपों को नलकूप प्रयोग में लाना।

(3) वर्षा पर आधारित रबन सार खनो में नये सरकारी नलकूप लगाना।

(4) बड़ बाजार बुधो न निर्माण।

(5) प्रमुख नहरों में खनो में पानी देने के लिये नालिया बनाना और मोर नहर के ऊपरी भाग में पम्प लगाना।

(6) नलकूपों के लिये बिजली मुहैया कराना।

(7) बाज-माउन्टिड रिवर परियोजना के लिये।

(8) उन सरकारी नलकूपों में पानी वितरण करने के लिये जहाँ भूमि अधिग्रहण सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही में देर हो रही है वहाँ से नालिया नहीं बनाई जा सकती, एम्प्लूयमेंट के पाठ्यक्रम की खरीद।

(9) बाग बागिंग ट्रेड परियोजना के बिंदी कोर्स।

(10) रिया और गण उपस्करों की खरीद।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा जेजी गई जानकारी के अनुसार महत्वपूर्ण विभिन्न जल सिंचाई कार्य-क्रमों की उपलब्धता नीचे दी गई है :—

	संख्या
1. नलकूपों/पम्पसेटों के लिये बिजली प्रदान करना	17,000
2. उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाएँ	
(1) नदी परियोजनाएं	600
(2) बार्ज माउण्टेड रिवर पम्प	30
(1) सान नहर के ऊपरी भागों	51
3. उच्च नलकूपों का निर्माण	
(1) वाम बोरिंग, डैन्ड पम्प और बैटरी बोरिंग	46,000
(2) बड़े प्रकार के कुआ का निर्माण	1,000
4. खेता में पानी दान की नावियों का निर्माण	72 मील

बिहार माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ की ओर से ज्ञापन

4429. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल जन 22 फरवरी को उनसे मिला था,

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया था,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका संक्षेप व्यंग क्या है, और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० बाबू) :

(क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जी, हा ।

(घ) ज्ञापन में यह भाग की गई थी कि बिहार में माध्यमिक शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण यह सुनिश्चन करने के लिए किया जाना चाहिए कि

(1) राजकीय तथा गैर-राजकीय अध्यापकों के वेतन में कोई अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए, (2) प्राइवेट प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत सेवा-गुरुओं की कमी को दूर करना और (3) अध्यापकों के वेतन नियमित रूप में वृद्धि पाये । इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार को माध्यमिक शिक्षा पर कम-से-कम 30 प्रतिशत खर्च करना चाहिए ।

(घ) शिक्षा एक राज्य विषय है । बिहार सरकार ने बिहार माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ को पहले ही यह सूचित कर दिया है कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना सम्भव नहीं है । तथापि, राज्य सरकार राजकीय तथा गैर-राजकीय स्तरों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों में अन्तर को 1474-80 तक समान करने के लिए मिट्टान रूप में सहमत हो गई है और इससे लिए एक क्रम-कार्यक्रम तैयार कर लिया गया है । यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि सेवा की सुरक्षा अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के लिए वर्तमान माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड का एक स्वायत्त निकाय के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया जायेगा । माध्यमिक शिक्षा पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कम-से-कम 30 प्रतिशत खर्च करने की मांग व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

पटना में आवासीय योजना की क्रियान्वित के लिए अनुमति

4480. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार की राजधानी पटना में आवासीय योजना को क्रियान्वित के लिए धनसहायता स्वीकृत की है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यंग क्या है, और

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उक्त योजना की स्वीकृति केन्द्रीय सरकार से ली है

संस्थायी कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीव मेहता) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना बिहार सरकार से मांगी गई है तथा प्राप्त होने पर समा पटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन कर्मचारी संघ से आपन

4481. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौबतुन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन कर्मचारी संघ ने उन्हें 11 दिसम्बर, को कोई तार तथा 13 दिसम्बर, को कोई आपन भेजा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका म्योग क्या है, और

(ग) हम पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिनिधा है ?

नौबतुन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन कर्मचारी संघ, पटना न 10 दिसम्बर 1973 (न कि 11 दिसम्बर, 1973) का एक तार और 13 दिसम्बर, 1973 का आपन भी भेजा, जिसमें यह कहा गया कि अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय के सभी कर्मचारी पिछले 15 वर्षों में अस्थायी चले आ रहे हैं। उनमें से बहुत से सेवा निवृत्त हो गए और बहुत से सेवा के दौरान ही बिना पेंशन प्राप्त किये मर गए तथा उनके परिवार भूखे मर रहे हैं। उन्होंने अनुरोध किया है कि संबंधित कर्मचारियों को स्थायी घोषित किया जाए।

(ग) इन अस्थायी पदा में से कुछ को हाल ही में स्थायी बना दिया गया है और उन पदों पर पाव कर्मचारियों को स्थायी घोषित करने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। कर्मचारी स्थायी होने के बाद स्वयं ही सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार सेवा निवृत्ति के पश्चात देय पेंशन के हकदार हो जायेंगे। अन्तिम उपदान/परिवार पेंशन, जैसी

स्थिति हो सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार उन व्यक्तियों को पहले ही दी जा चुकी है, जो कि सेवा निवृत्त हो गए या जिनका सेवाबाध में ही निधन हो गया है।

Plan for training women in Farming etc.

4482. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impart training in farming to women, such as in kitchen gardening, preservation of seeds, grain storage and preparation of nutritious diet; and

(b) if so, the gist of the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE). (a) Yes.

(b) Farm women receive the benefit of training under the following schemes:

(1) *Farmers Training & Education:*

(a) Training of farm women is an important component of this scheme. Each Farmers' Training District (there are 100 such districts in the country) is supposed to organise 10 Training camps of 5 days' duration each for the farm women in a year. Generally, 30 farm women are trained in one batch. They are imparted training in agricultural practices related to local crops in which the farm women are involved; storage of foodgrains, kitchen gardening, care of cattle, preparation of cheap nutritious foods, etc.

(b) one day's training camp in specific agricultural practices is organised. Each district organises 30 to 50 such camps for farm women in a year.

(2) *Grants in Aid To The Voluntary Organisations:*

Under this scheme, voluntary organisations are given some assistance to:

(a) Organise training for women in Farming covering the subjects such as kitchen gardening, storage of grain/seed and nutrition.

(b) Exchange of Farm Women within the country:

Under this scheme, field visits of rural women to neighbouring/other states are arranged to give them an idea of progress achieved elsewhere and to facilitate exchange of experience.

3. *Training of Associate Women Workers.*—Training is organised for the associate women workers (i.e. rural women leaders) in the Gramsevika Training Centres for a duration of one month. These workers actually come from the farm families and in most cases they actively participate in farm operations. Agricultural subjects in which the farm women are involved are covered in this training, including Nutrition.

4. *Training of Rural Youth Leaders.*—12 days' training is imparted to the rural young girls under this scheme at the Gramsevika Training Centres. Agriculture is given priority in this programme also.

Construction of Houses for non-teaching staff of Delhi University

4483. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to construct houses for the non-teaching staff of Delhi University; and

(b) whether any amount has been sanctioned by Government and if so, the amount sanctioned during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission had accepted in November 1970 a proposal of Delhi University for construction of 120 quarters for non-teaching staff of the University at Reids Lines, Delhi. The estimated cost of the project, including cost of the development of land, is Rs. 30,90,400. The Commission has so far released an 'on account' grant of Rs. 27,20,000 (including Rs. 19,80,000 released during 1973-74) to the University for the purpose. The construction is nearing completion.

Implementation of Pay Commission's Recommendations for non-teaching staff of Delhi University

4484. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central pay scales as recommended by the Third Pay Commission have been implemented in the case of non-teaching staff of Delhi University; and

(b) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay, and when the same are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission has appointed two Committees to make recommendations regarding revision of pay scales of (i) class IV and ministerial staff and (ii) technical and laboratory staff including the staff of the library, press, medical colleges and hospitals, PWD and farms, etc. respectively in Central Universities. The Committees are expected to submit their reports to the Commission shortly. In the meantime, the Commission has issued instructions that an 'on account' payment of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 be made to class III and class IV employees respectively of all Central Universities including Delhi University and its colleges.

Refusal of permission to Indian Scholars and Professors for going abroad

4488. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have refused permission in 1973 and in 1974 to any Indian scholars and professors to go abroad where they were invited by eminent academic institutions,

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such refusal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: (a) to A few proposals of visits abroad by Indian teachers for participation in conferences, seminars etc., could not be cleared during 1973 and 1974 for various reasons such as late receipt of applications, inadequate information about the sponsoring organisations, involvement of foreign funds etc. The procedures in this regard are being revised so as to avoid hardship in genuine cases.

Wheat procurement policy in Gujarat after President's Rule

4489. SHRI P. G. MAVATANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the new wheat procurement policy enunciated by the Administration in Gujarat after the State was put under the President's Rule from 9th February, 1974;

(b) whether the said policy is being successfully implemented; and

(c) if so, the broad results achieved so far?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): A Statement is attached.

(b) The scheme has been announced only recently and action to implement it is being taken by the State Government.

(c) The market availability of wheat has improved and prices have come down.

STATEMENT

Main features of the wheat procurement policy for the 1974-75-marketing season announced by the Government of Gujarat

(1) The movement of wheat within the State would be free. There would be no restriction on inter-district or inter-village movement;

(2) Movement of wheat to other States from Gujarat would continue to be banned and steps have been taken to strengthen the check-posts and the system of supervision and inspection to ensure that this ban is effective. Where necessary, assistance of voluntary agencies who are willing to help would be taken to prevent clandestine movement of wheat across the State border;

(3) Wholesale trade in wheat would continue to be allowed for a further period of 3 months i.e. upto 31st May, 1974. Upper limits for stocks which can be held by the wholesalers at a time have been fixed.

(4) There would be no levy in respect of dry (unirrigated) wheat;

(5) A soft levy on irrigated wheat at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ quintals per hectare would be imposed on the producers. However, those agriculturists who have grown wheat in area of 0.4 hectare (one acre) or less will be exempt from levy. Even in respect of those liable to pay levy, the first acre of the area under wheat would be free from levy;

(6) While the agriculturists would be liable for the above levy, on the service of demand notice by the Mamlatdar, he would be free to sell the remaining produce even prior to his meeting the levy obligation; in other words, he should retain adequate quantities to give the levy dues, but meanwhile can go ahead with his marketing transactions and deliveries. The Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing

Society, which is the agency for the collection of levy, would be opening adequate number of purchase centres under the guidance of the Collector;

(7) The purchase price of levy wheat would be Rs. 105/- per quintal for naked grain, which includes Rs. 2 per quintal for transport and an element of incentive bonus.

Deforestation for Agriculture

4491. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme to deforest for extension of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States and a reply will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as the relevant information is received.

Modernisation of Indian Ports

4492. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shippers Conference has requested for modernising the Indian ports; and

(b) if so, whether Government have schemes in this regard and with special reference to the main Ports of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. But it is understood that All India Shippers' Council has submitted a Note on Port Facilities to Ministry of Commerce.

(b) As regards modernisation of ports, the Council has suggested that development of port facilities at Haldia and Nhava Sheva be expedited. It is likely that Haldia dock system will be commissioned during this year. As regards Nhava Sheva, Planning Commission have set up Working Groups to consider traffic estimates and environmental problems and they will take a view on the project after the reports of the Working Groups are received.

Government have undertaken various schemes for modernising major ports in the country.

Opposition to Nationalise Sugar Industry in U.P.

4493. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister, in her article in the "Socialist India" republic day number, has said that Shri Kamalapati Tripathi and Shri Bahuguna, former and present Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh respectively had sought the permission of the Central Government to nationalise sugar industry and the Centre refused to give necessary permission on the ground that nationalisation of this industry might lead to decline in production;

(b) if so, on which specific grounds the Centre is opposed to nationalisation of sugar industry; and

(c) what are the main findings of the Sugar Inquiry Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). An extract of the relevant portion from the exclusive interview given to 'Socialist India' by the Prime Minister and published in its Republic Day Number is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6534/74].

(c) The Commission has submitted its final Report on the 27th February, 1974 and it is under examination. A copy of

the report together with a memorandum on decision taken will be laid on the Table of the House within the prescribed period of 6 months from the date of submission of the report.

State-wise allocation of Central Financial Assistance for Social Housing Scheme

4494. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise allocation of Central financial assistance for each Social Housing Scheme during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount actually disbursed and spent, State-wise during this period ;

(c) whether the progress of the Social Housing Scheme is not satisfactory; and

(d) if so, the factors responsible for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b) Central financial assistance to State Governments is provided for implementation of the following two Central Sector Housing Schemes :—

(i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers; and

(ii) Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in the Rural Areas.

The scheme at (i) above was transferred from the State Sector to the Central Sector from the year 1970-71 i.e. during the 2nd year of the fourth plan. The scheme at (ii) above was introduced in October, 1971 and funds for its implementation were provided from 1972-73 (i.e. 4th year of the Fourth Five Year Plan) and thus no expenditure was incurred under this scheme during the first three years of the Fourth Plan.

A statement showing Central financial assistance allocated to and drawn by the concerned State Governments during 1970-71 & 1971-72 under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers is attached. For 1969-70, when the Scheme was in the State Sector, there was no separate allocation under the Scheme by the Central Government.

All the other social housing schemes introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing are in the State Sector. Since the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central financial assistance to States is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' by the Ministry of Finance for all the State Sector Schemes taken together, including Social Housing Schemes, without being tied to any particular Scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to allocate and utilise the block assistance on various Schemes and projects according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. Thus the question of allocation of Central financial assistance for each Social Housing Scheme in the State Sector does not, arise.

(c) and (d) Due to paucity of overall resources and higher priority for other important sectors, it has not been possible to make allocation of funds of a magnitude that could make a sizeable dent on the housing problem in the country.

Statement

Funds Allocated to and Drawn by the concerned State Governments during 1970-71 and 1971-72 under the subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.

(Rupees in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount allocated	Amount drawn
1.	Assam	67.60	45.30
2.	Karnataka	10.00	9.84
3.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	0.50
4.	Tripura	0.38	—
5.	West Bengal	12.00	6.00
Total :		91.98	1.64

गौवध पर रोक लगाने के सम्बन्ध में आचार्य
बिनाबा भावे का बक्तव्य

4495 श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्रकर क्या कृषि
मन्त्री यह बनार को हृष्टा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान आचार्य बिनाबा
भावे द्वारा दिए गए इस आक्षेप के बक्तव्य की
धारा दिया गया है कि गौवध पर रोक का
कानून तुरन्त पास किया जाये

(ख) क्या कृषि का उन्नति के लिए या पालन
बढ़ने हो आवश्यक है और

(ग) यदि हा तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में
क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी०
मौर्य) (क) हा नहीं। इस प्रकार के किसी
वक्तव्य को धारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित नहीं
होता है।

(ख) और (ग) हा हा। इस ध्यान में
रखते हुए मंत्रिपरिषद् का अनुच्छेद 44 राज्य के
तीनों निर्देशक मंत्रियों के रूप में रखा गया था।
नामलोई में राशन का पूरा कांटा सप्लाई न किया जाना

4496 श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्रकर क्या कृषि
मन्त्री यह बनार का क्या करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नागलाई (दिल्ली)
का के उचित वर दुकानदारों से द्राग को गई
इस आक्षेप की शिकायत का धारा दिया गया
है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के पूर्ण विभाग न इस शख
को दुकानों का राशन का पूरा कांटा सप्लाई
नहीं किया है जिस के फलस्वरूप 50 प्रतिशत
राशन कांड बानों का उनका राशन नहीं दिया
जा रहा है

(ख) यदि हा तो दुकानदारों को राशन का
पूरा कांटा सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं,
और

(ग) वर्तमान मूल्य वृद्धि तथा अभाव की
स्थिति में पूर्ण विभाग के इस रवैय के बारे में
सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचंदन शर्मा ग्रहमह)

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित
किया है कि नागलाई (दिल्ली) की उचित मूल्य
व दुकानदारों की एम्प्लिमेंशन में एक शिकायत
प्राप्त हुई थी। तथापि प्रशासन ने इस धाराप का
खंडन किया है कि 50 प्रतिशत वार्डधारियों को
विशिष्ट खाद्य वस्तुएं सप्लाई नहीं की गई थी।
उन्होंने आगे यह भी उल्लेख किया है कि वस्तुओं
का सप्लाई उपलब्धता के आधार पर और इस
तथ्य का कि कार्धारी खाद्य वस्तुओं का अग्रता
पूरा कांटा हमेशा प्राप्त नहीं करने है का ध्यान
में रख कर का जाता है।

(ग) प्रदेश के प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों के वितरण
का जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली प्रशासन की है। केंद्रीय
पूत में कुल उपलब्धता, अग्र वमी बात राश्यों
की आवश्यकताओं का धारा में उपलब्धता, और
अन्य समान बातों का ध्यान में रखकर सरकारी
वितरण प्रणाली की उपयोग आवश्यकताओं का
पूरा करने के लिए दिल्ली की केंद्रीय पूत में
यथा सम्भव अधिकतम मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का
आवटन किया जा रहा है।

Scheme for Kakinada Fishing Harbour

4497 SHRI Y ISWARA RIDDY
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government
sponsored Scheme for the Kakinada Fishing
Harbour second stage has not yet started
its work and

(b) if so the facts thereof and the rea-
sons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHIB P SHINDLE) (a) and
(b) The proposal for the construction of a
new fishing harbour by the side of the
existing fishing harbour at Kakinada has
not yet been approved. The proposal has,
however, been technically scrutinised and
is being processed to take an investment
decision.

Project report for the construction of fisheries harbour at Vishakhapatnam

4498. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project report for the construction of the fisheries harbour at Vishakhapatnam was sent to the Government of India;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether Government of India have taken a decision on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government of India has received a project report for the construction of a fishing harbour within the Commercial (Outer) Harbour at Vishakhapatnam. The first stage of the harbour, according to original estimates was expected to cost Rs. 2.515 crores and would provide facilities for the operation of 15 large vessels and 150 mechanised boats. The harbour, besides providing landing and berthing facilities, provides for shipway, workshop, roads, drainage, power, water supply and navigational aids. The fishing harbour, according to revised estimate by the Vishakhapatnam Port Trust, will cost Rs. 3.242 crores.

(c) The proposal is pending decision of the Public Investment Board.

Grants to College in Delhi for construction of buildings.

4499. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of colleges in Delhi which have been sanctioned grants for the construction of buildings by U.G.C. so far;

(b) whether some of the affiliated colleges have not been given such grants and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give grants to those colleges for the construction of buildings which have not been given?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Increase in price of Subsidiary Foods

4500. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of subsidiary foods have gone up after the presentation of the budget in the Capital; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme under consideration to provide subsidies during this year and for increasing production of subsidiary foods and if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b) The prices of subsidiary foods fluctuate depending upon several factors, but there is no indication that prices have gone up specifically as a result of the presentation of the budget. The Fifth Five Year Plan, however, provides for increasing production of various subsidiary and protective foods. There is no proposal to subsidise the cost of subsidiary foods.

Loans advanced by the L.I.C. to the State Housing Board of Kerala

4501. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation to the State Housing Board of Kerala during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether the Housing Board of Kerala had asked for special loans during 1974-75; and

(c) if so, amount asked for by the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) L. I. C. did not advance loan to the Kerala State Housing Board during 1972-73 and 1973-74

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Fishing Ports in Kerala

4502 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have made any proposal for the development of fishing ports in that State;

(b) if so, the gist of the proposal, and

(c) decision and action taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government of Kerala in their Fifth Five Year Plan proposed construction of deep sea fishing harbours at Vizhinjam and Beypore and minor harbours at Neendakara, Azhikode, Ponnani, Thalayi, Mopla Bay, Azheekal, Chandragiri and Thottappally at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 crores. The project-wise break up of expenditure has been indicated as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs
Vizhinjam	1,000
Beypore	300
Neendakara	200
Mopla Bay	100
Azhikode	200
Ponnani	100
Azheekal	50
Thalay	150
Chandragiri	50
Thottappally	50

This is in addition to amounts already sanctioned for fishing harbours in the State which include a sanction for Rs. 272.40 lakhs for a fishing harbour at Cochin.

(c) The Government of India have already sanctioned fishing harbour works at five minor ports amounting to Rs. 2.27 crores, details of which are given below:

Name of harbour	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Ponnani	7.50
2. Baliapatnam	13.06
3. Mopla Bay	29.655
4. Beypore	3.91
5. Vizhinjam	173.00

The proposals indicated by the Government of Kerala in their Fifth Plan are in the nature of broad requirements and pre-investment surveys would have to be carried out, before the proposals can be processed for issue of administrative sanction.

Vanaspati and Baby Food Supplied to Kerala during Last Three Years

4503. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of vanaspati and baby food supplied to Kerala State by the Central Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity demanded by the State Government during the above period; and

(c) the reasons for not supplying the full quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There is no Centralised control on the distribution of either of these commodities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Development of Transport in Kerala

4504. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial help given by the Central Government to the Kerala Government for development of transport during the last three years ;

(b) the amount of financial help asked for by the State Government for the above work ; and

(c) the amount of financial help that will be given to the State Government during the financial year 1974-75 for the above work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). No financial assistance is given by the Central Government to the Government of Kerala for development of road transport in the State, except the Railways' contribution to the capital of Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. Railways' share of the capital to match the capital contribution made by the State Government, and the contributions actually made by the Railways during the last three years are as under :

	Railways' share of capital	Contribution made by Railways
	Rs.	Rs.
1971-72	70 lakhs	70 lakhs
1972-73	50 lakhs	50 lakhs
1973-74	62.50 Lakhs	Nil

As the entire provision made in the Railways' Fourth Plan (Rs. 10 crores) for the purpose had been spent by the end of 1972-73, no contribution could be made by Railways during 1973-74 in any of the State Road Transport Corporations.

(c) The contribution to be made by Railways to the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation during the year 1974-75 is likely to be Rs. 19.30 lakhs.

Shortage of Paper in Central Government Presses/Offices

4505. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government Presses and offices are facing paper shortage ;

(b) if so, whether the paper shortage is due to the failure of the paper mills to discharge their contractual obligations with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) A careful watch is kept on the progress of supplies made by the Paper Mills and periodical meetings are held by the D.G.S.&D. and the Controller of Stationery with the paper Mills to review the progress of supplies. To tide over the situation created by the shortfall in the supplies from indigenous sources, import of white printing paper from Bangladesh was resorted to and 2,8000 M.Ts (Approx.) of paper were received.

Bhagavati Committee Report on the Development of Inland Water Transport

4506. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhagvati Committee had submitted its report in 1970 for the development of inland Water Transport in the country excluding schemes under the Central Sector ; and

(b) if so, te outline thereof and the stage of implementation with special reference to West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Inland Water Transport being a State subject, State Governments are primarily concerned about the implementation of the recommendations of the Bhagavati Committee relating to the development of inland water transport. The report of the Committee, as such, was forwarded to the State Governments, who expressed general agreement with most of the recommendations made by the Committee.

The Committee had recommended the establishment of a high-powered Board on permanent footing to review the progress made in the execution of various schemes stand to suggest for their speedy implementation and proper growth of inland water transport. Based on this recommendation, two-tier organisation, viz., Central Inland Water Transport Board under the Chairmanship of Minister for Shipping and Transport and the Inland Water Transport Implementing and Co-ordinating Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Transport, has since been set up.

Besides, the Committee had also recommended an outlay of Rs. 27.31 crores, phased over the Fourth and the Fifth Five Year Plans. Out of the 32 schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 12.42 crores, recommended by the Committee for implementation in the Fourth Five Year Plan, 22 schemes costing Rs. 7.66 crores have so far been sanctioned. Two more schemes on the basis of the other recommendations of the Committee have also been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 6.75 lakhs. The total cost of all the 24 schemes comes to Rs. 7.73 crores. Execution of these schemes is at various stages of implementation and most of them are expected to be completed by the end of the

current year. Of the 32 schemes recommended by the Committee for implementation during the Fourth Plan period, 6 schemes costing Rs. 274.72 lakhs pertain to the Government of West Bengal. Of these, 3 schemes costing Rs. 108.12 lakhs have so far been sanctioned for execution. These include (i) techno-economic survey and other investigations on the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly—Rs. 1.10 lakhs, (ii) construction of a Jetty at Raidighi—Rs. 2.08 lakhs and (iii) running of ferry services on the Hooghly between Calcutta and Howrah—Rs. 104.94 lakhs. The State Government have taken up the execution of these schemes. Project report on the improvement of the Krishnapur Canal has been received and is being examined. Reports on the remaining schemes have not been received so far from the State Government.

The Committee had recommended 14 development schemes costing Rs. 14.89 crores for implementation during the Fifth Plan period. These include one scheme relating to the improvement of Hijili Tidal canal—Rs. 40.50 lakhs in West Bengal. The State Government have intimated that detailed estimates of the scheme are being worked out afresh by them. Pursuant to one of the recommendations of the Committee, the Government of West Bengal have also intimated that they have taken steps to strengthen their I.W.T. Navigation Cell during the Fifth Plan period in order to enable it to formulate and execute I.W.T. schemes in that State.

Pay Grades of Teaching Staff of Medical Colleges/Institutions in Aligarh and Varanasi

4507. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the centrally administered medical colleges/Institutions the grades of pay to teaching staff members in Aligarh or Varanasi are inferior or lower to those of Delhi and Chandigarh ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this difference in emoluments ; and

(c) whether it is contemplated in very near future to bring them on par?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The pay scales of teachers in Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University and University Medical College, Delhi University are identical. These are lower than the pay scales for the corresponding posts in Lady Harding Medical College, Delhi and Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi. The former are based on the pay scales for teachers in the different Faculties of these Universities, while the latter are the same as in the Central Health Services. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, are primarily research institutes and have their own scales of pay.

The Central Universities do not wish to have different scales of pay for teachers employed in different Faculties. However, the general question of revision of pay scales of all universities and college teachers, including those in the Central Universities, is under examination.

Proposals for Roads of Economic Importance in backward Districts of Uttar Pradesh

4508. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Rs. 279 lakhs, a loan from the Centre, has been set aside in Uttar Pradesh for roads of Inter-State or economic importance;

(b) if so, whether for obtaining this loan U.P. Government has submitted some proposals for roads of economic importance in backward districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, whether the said loan will cover the proposals also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). At the request of Uttar Pradesh Government, a loan assistance of Rs. 279.30 lakhs has been approved for the construction/improvement of the following roads and bridges in Uttar Pradesh under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance in the Fourth Five Year Plan:—

1	Bhind-Jalaun road including bridge on river Pahuj	Rs 72.00 lakhs
2	Bridge over Karamnasha river on Chause-Kumhar road (cost to be shared between U P & Bihar)	Rs 12.00 lakhs
3	Eleven Roads in Dacoit infested areas	Rs 134.50 lakhs
4	Jagatpur-Dalmau road including bridges	Rs 20.00 lakhs
5	Improvement to Rae-Bareilly-Mohanganj road	Rs 15.00 lakhs
6	Construction of Sarani-Serim road including bridges	Rs 22.80 lakhs
		Rs 279.30 lakhs

Any excess over and above the loan assistance offered, is to be met by the State Government from their own resources. Under the powers delegated to States for such works, the State Government are competent to sanction estimates for projects costing upto Rs. 1 crore. On receipt of the intimation from the State Government about the sanction of the estimates, necessary authorisations for payments of loan offered to the State Government have been made by the Government of India in respect of the works mentioned against Serial Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6 and for the balance (item 2 and 3) action for the payment of loan will be taken when intimation of their sanctions by the State Government is received by the Government of India.

List of Inter-state roads in the dacoity infested area of Chambal Valley approved for being taken up in Uttar Pradesh with 100% Central Loan Assistance

S. No.	Name of road	Length Kms.	Estimated cost Rs lakhs
(1)	Umri-Kanwar-Phoop-t'hourila	39	39.00
(2)	Machand-Uncho-Madhogarh	10	10.00
(3)	Tehangur-Sandeus-Sahson	—	—
(4)	Udotgarh-Knjaraghat-Kanjra	3	3.00
(5)	Daboh-Samthar	10	10.00
(6)	Indergarh-Pandokhar-Samthar	7	7.00
(7)	Banpur-Tikamgarh	5	5.00
(8)	Banpur-Kailwan-Gora	14.5	14.50
(9)	Pali-Pirghat-Khumlesia-Kanjia	38	38.00
(10)	Baritha-Girar	—	—
(11)	Sojna-Jagra (at border of Madhya Pradesh) to meet Baragaon-Kajarwaha Road	8	8.00
TOTAL		134.50	134.50

Review of Books by N.C.E.R.T.

4509. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training is to begin early next year a review of the hundred and odd text books in Social Sciences and humanities produced by it;

(b) if so, the need felt to review it; and

(c) whether its use upto now was confined only to Government institutions and schools or public institutions and schools also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training has already launched a programme to review the text-books in Social Sciences and humanities produced by it. So far, N.C.E.R.T. has produced 132 text books, out of which 20 books are in social sciences and 15 are in languages.

(b) The review has been taken up in view of the accepted educational policy that the syllabi, text-books and instructional material should be periodically reviewed and revised. The text-books produced by the Council have been in use for a period varying from 5 to 10 years.

(c) The Council's text-books in social sciences and languages are in use both in government and private schools.

Batch of Trainees from Cochin Shipyard proceed to U.K. for Ship Building Processes

4510. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a batch of nine trainees from the Cochin Shipyard has left for U.K. to acquaint themselves of shipbuilding processes at a collaborating firm; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nine officers of Cochin Shipyard comprising Naval Architects, Engineers and Training Officers are currently under-

going training at Kingston Shipyard of Scott Lithgow Limited, Port Glasgow as part of the agreement entered into with that firm for technical assistance in ship-building and training of technical personnel. The Training Officer is to have 6 months training and the rest 9 months training. The Training commenced on 24th September, 1973.

Requirement and availability of Edible oils during last Three Years.

4511. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the requirements and availability from indigenous resources in respect of edible oils in the country during the last three years;

(b) the amount of edible oils and oilseeds imported during each of these years ; and

(c) whether there is any special programme to make the country self-sufficient in respect of edible oils during the Fifth Five Year Plan and if so, the gist of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) In the absence of any comprehensive and scientific survey on consumption and in view of the fact that requirements vary to some extent depending on such factors as changes in prices, levels of incomes, consumption patterns, growth of population etc., it is not possible to frame precise quantitative estimates of requirements of edible oilseeds in the country. As regards availability, the following statement shows the All-India Estimates of production of important edible oils during the last

three years, 1970-71 to 1972-73 :

Commodity	(In '000 tonnes)		
	1970-71*	1971-72*	1972-@ 73
Groundnut oil	1413	1429	874
Mustard oil	633	456	604
Sesamum oil	175	140	110

* Based on partially revised production estimates of oilseeds.

@ Based on Final Estimates of production of oilseeds, which are subject to revision.

Note: (i) These estimates are derived on the basis of the availability, including indigenous and imported, of respective oilseeds and certain assumptions in regard to utilisation of these oilseeds for different purposes, such as, for seed and direct human consumption and the conversion ratios into oil.

(ii) Estimates of production of oilseeds for 1973-74 are not yet available.

The oilseeds/oils situation in the country is generally characterised by a shortage of supplies from internal production compared to requirements.

(b) A table showing the quantities of edible oils and rape-seed imported during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 and also during 1973-74 is attached.

(c) In order to aim at self-sufficiency in edible oils, the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisages a substantial increase in the production of traditional and non-traditional oilseeds (i.e., soyabean and sunflower) and also increased supplies of oils from various miscellaneous sources, such as, cottonseed, rice bran and coconut. The strategy contemplated for the expansion of oilseeds production envisages expansion of area, extension of irrigation facilities and increase in productivity of oilseeds, insulating the production from violent fluctuations in drought prone areas and intensification of research efforts.

STATEMENT

Imports of edible oils and rapeseed

Commodity	(In tonnes)			
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Palm oil	—	—	5,052	76,870@
Soyabean oil	99,603	80,311 +59,554*	24,693	33,833
Sunflower oil	—	2,983*	—	—
Rapeseed oil	—	—	8,292* +10,170	32,735
Rapeseed	28,260	49,250 +17,200*	67,052	26,777

Incentive to farmers to grow wheat

4512. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to offer incentives to farmers who grow wheat so as to check switch-over to growing of coarse grain or commercial crops following the take-over of wholesale trade in wheat;

(b) if so, the gist thereof, and

(c) the percentage of cultivable land under wheat cultivation during each of the last three years and the likely reduction therein during the ensuing year.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDI) : (a) and (b). The wholesale trade in wheat was taken over from the beginning of the marketing season of 1973-74. As against the procurement price of Rs. 76 per quintal for the indigenous common wheat and the different Mexican varieties fixed for this season, the minimum support price for the ensuing crop was fixed before the sowing season at Rs. 85 per quintal. The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended a procurement price of Rs. 95 per quintal for this crop. In fixing the level of procurement price, among other

factors, inter-crop price parity is also taken into account.

(c) The total area under cereals, total area under wheat in the country and the percentage of wheat area for the last three years are given below:

Year	(Area in million hectares)		
	Area under Food grains	Area under Wheat	Percentage
1970-71	124.3	18.24	14.7
1971-72	122.6	19.16	15.6
1972-73	117.4	19.88	16.9

The figures for 1973-74 are not yet available.

Minor Irrigation Scheme submitted by Rajasthan for 1974-75.

4513. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether minor irrigation scheme for 1974-75 has been submitted by Rajasthan Government,

(b) if so, the gist and cost thereof, and

(c) Government's decision thereon.

*Relief supplies

@Includes 14,700 tonnes due by end of March.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MURYA) : (a) No, Sir, No proposal for minor irrigation schemes for 1974-75 has been received from the Rajasthan Government for Central assistance outside the State Plan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Land under Major medium and minor irrigation schemes in Rajasthan

4514. DR H. P. SHARMA . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how much of the land in Rajasthan is covered by major, medium and minor irrigation schemes at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURIYA) . The total land area in Rajasthan covered by major medium and minor irrigation scheme is Rs. 217 million hectares as per Land Utilisation Statistics for the year 1971-72, i.e. the latest year for which it is available.

विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार

4515 श्री विजयलक्ष्मी मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री कानून में माध्यमिक प्रशिक्षण प्रारम्भ करने के बारे में 23 जुलाई, 1973 के पारलमैन्ट प्रश्न संख्या 141 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश की वर्तमान हालत को देखते हुए विश्वविद्यालय को शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार करने, ताकि छात्रों को कृषि, उद्योगों, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उत्पादना जैसे विभिन्न सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जा सके, सम्बन्धी योजना को उन बीच प्रथम रूप दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में योजना की कुछ बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एन० मुकुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, शिक्षा की उत्पादकता तथा अनुसन्धान के साथ जोड़ने तथा विश्वविद्यालय स्तरीय पाठ्यक्रमों के एक भाग के रूप में कार्य अनुभव को शुरू करने को उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान करता है। इस प्रश्न की विस्तार से जांच करने के लिए आयोग का एक समिति गठित करने का प्रस्ताव है। पाँचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, कार्यक्रम को कुछ घुने हुए विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्थाओं में कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा, जो धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

आयोग का यह भी विचार है कि विश्व-विद्यालयीय पाठ्यक्रम को देश की जरूरतों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न करने होंगे और पाठ्यक्रमों की सामान्य रूपरेखा तथा संरचना करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है।

रबी उत्पादन में कमी का पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 1974 के दौरान 'गरमा' तथा 'मंदई' फसल का बोना

4516. श्री विजयलक्ष्मी मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974 में पिछले साल की अपेक्षा गारे देश में रबी की फसल में कमी होने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कमी को दूर करने के लिये वर्ष 1974 में अधिक से अधिक 'गरमा' और 'मंदई' फसलें लगाने के लिये कौन सी योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव की० शिन्दे) : (क) रबी 1972-73 के दौरान आबालानों का उत्पादन 379.7 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था और रबी 1973-74 के लिये 480 लाख मीटरी टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया था। इस वर्ष रबी का उत्पादन कई बातों पर निर्भर

करेगा, जैसे कि बुधई के समय जूमि में नमी की स्थिति अनुकूल होगा, जनवरी-फरवरी, 1974 में वर्षा का कम होना, फसल के बढ़ने की प्रगति में वीरान सतत सर्दी पड़ना और देश में कुल मिलाकर उर्वरकों, बिजली और डीजल की कमी। तथापि, 1973-74 के लिये रबी की फसल में उत्पादन के अनुमान चालू कृषि वर्ष के अन्त में, अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त, 1974 में ही किसी समय उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे और अभी यह कह सकना सम्भव नहीं है कि देश भर में रबी की फसल निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कम होगी।

(ख) 1974 के गरमा और भदई की बुधई में लिये बाईं प्रलय योजनाएँ नहीं बनाई गई हैं। तथापि, केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें सामान्यतः आद्यान्ता में उत्पादन में लक्ष्य पूरे करने के लिये प्रयास कर रही हैं — (1) महत्वपूर्ण फसलों के क्षेत्र में बुद्धि और (2) अधिक उपज देने वाली विन्मों की फसलों में श्रम में वृद्धि और (3) गेहूँ करने हुए क्षेत्रों में जहाँ फसल की अच्छी सम्भावनाएँ हैं लेकिन जहाँ अधिक उपज देने वाली विन्मा को सफलतापूर्वक नहीं अपनाया गया है वहाँ फसल के प्रबन्ध में सुधार और बुद्धि आद्यान्ता का प्रयोग करने अपने प्रयासों को वेदित करना।

संसद सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों से सलग नौकरों के क्वार्टरों में शौचालय

4517 श्री विजुति मिश्र क्या निर्वाज और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संसद सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों से सलग कुछ नौकरों के क्वार्टरों में शौचालय की सुविधा है और कुछ में नहीं है,

(ख) क्या दोनों ही प्रकार के क्वार्टरों में लिए जिनमें शौचालय है और जिनमें नहीं है, किराया लिया जाता है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन पक्षपात के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्वाज और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) (क) और (ख) कई मामलों में, संसद सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों से सलग अथवा उनके लिये निर्दिष्ट सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों में कोई शौचालय नहीं है। संसद सदस्यों के अनुसूच पर तथा उन के द्वारा प्रतिरिक्त किराये के भुगतान पर, कुछ सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों में शौचालयों की व्यवस्था की गयी थी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

संसद सदस्यों के भेदन, भत्ते और अन्य परिलक्षितों में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव

4518 श्री विजुति मिश्र क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री संसद सदस्यों के भेदन, भत्ते और अन्य परिलक्षितों में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में 4 मार्च, 1974 के अतारिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1783 के उत्तर के मध्य में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्तमान अत्यधिक मध्य वृद्धि का ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बीच मामले पर विचार किया है और कोई निर्णय लिया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या नियम किये गये हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो नियम कब किये जायेंगे ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुवरदास) : (क) से (ग) यह मामला अभी भी विचारधीन है।

Indo-Afghan agreement on Cultural exchange

4519 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indo-Afghan agreement has been concluded in the field of cultural exchange, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Indo-Afghan Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1973 and 1974 was signed at New Delhi on 2nd April, 1973. The Programme envisages co-operation between the two countries in the fields of education, science and technology, art and culture, radio, television, press and sports. Under this Programme for the year 1973 and professors, experts, artists, archaeologists, dance and music troupes, award fellowships for higher studies and research and exchange educational aids, publications, specimens of antiquities and art objects

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BARODA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (EXTENSION OF TERM OF COUNCILLORS) ORDINANCE, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Baroda Municipal Corporation (Extension of Term of Councillors) Ordinance, 1974. (Gujarat Ordinance No. 2 of 1974) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Gujarat on the 24th January, 1974, under provisions of article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6522/74.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF CENTRAL INLAND WATER TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED, CALCUTTA, 1972-73.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73.

(2) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6523/74]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Annasahib P. Shinde

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) G.S.R. 123(F) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1974 rescinding certain orders issued by the Central Government and the State Governments regulating the movement of coarse grains.

(ii) The Maharashtra Foodgrains (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 124(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1974.

(iii) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Foodgrains (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 125(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1974.

(iv) The Fertiliser (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 126(E) in Gazetted of India dated the 11th March, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6524/74.]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF VISAKHAPATNAM PORT TRUST, 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the Year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6525/74.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 688 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1974, making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 3062 dated the 29th September, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6526/74.]

INDIA-BHUTAN AGREEMENT FOR CHUKHA-HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the India-Bhutan Agreement for the Chukha-Hydro-Electric Project, signed in New Delhi on the 23rd March, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6527/74.]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI (Chandni Chowk) : I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

(1) Forty-seventh Report on Modern Bakeries (India) Limited.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

DEMONSTRATION BY UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS BEFORE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : Certain matters are sought to be raised under Rule 377 regarding demonstrations by the University and College teachers before the Parliament House to ventilate their urgent demands and grievances. I have got quite a few names under Rule 377. I have given the chance to the first Member though this Motion under Rule 377 is by many Members including Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Jagdish Bhattacharya, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Anyway, I am glad that the Minister is present. And I would like to draw the urgent attention of the House to the fact that thousands of university and college teachers, both men and women, from all parts of the country and all States are holding a very peaceful demonstration before the Parliament House this afternoon.

As you probably know this sector of our teaching community is, I should say, relatively or proportionately, the most ill-treated in this country. These are the

(Shri Indra Jit Gupta).

people who are entrusted with the job of higher academic education whose pay scales since 1966 have not been revised upto-date. The pay scale in the case of college teachers is Rs. 300-600 while that of the university teachers is Rs. 400-950.

As the Minister knows, several Committees went into this matter. The Sen Committee made a report; after that, the University Grants Commission, about a year ago, on 31st of April last year, has made certain recommendations to Government for revision of their pay scales. The Federation of the University and College teachers have themselves accepted the basis of the U.G.C.'s recommendations and their implementation with some modifications which they have suggested. Yet, nothing has been done upto-date. We do not know what is the Government's position with regard to these; why are they delaying and sleeping over this matter? They had approached in deputation even our Rashtrapathi Ji—it had gone on record—who had expressed full sympathy for these university and college teachers who are virtually on starvation wages now.

The other important demand of theirs is security of service. There is no legal remedy at the moment against any kind of wrongful or *malu fide* dismissals which are taking place in a number of institutions, both public and private sectors, in this country. They want some legal remedies; they want that they should be given security of service and they also want that their pay scales should, not only, be revised upwards but there should also be a uniform running scale. All this is very well known to my friend, the Education Minister. And, I believe he is sympathetic with their case.

We want to know what is the reason that the Government is taking no action whatsoever in the matter. There is a question of retirement benefits. They get practically no retirement benefits worth taking. Generally, this is a very peacefully disposed section of our community. Even they were compelled on the 15th of January this

year to resort to one day's peaceful cease work all over the country in order to draw the attention of the whole country to their demand. That was a complete cease-work of all university and college teachers for one day. To-day they have again come in demonstrations to put in their demands before the Government. They are now being constrained to say that if they are going to be treated in this cavalier and stepmotherly manner, they will be forced to resort to some more continuous form of direct action which, all of us, want to avoid.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to receive their deputation to hear what they have got to say. I know that it is very well known to him. Will you kindly tell us what is the Government's view and are they going to take any action or not? Why are they sleeping over the U.G.C.'s recommendations? I think that they, as usual, delay things until matters go beyond a certain limit as is happening in so many other cases in this country. Why do they not take action before long and do something? They know very well that these people have got a good case.

I hope that the hon. Minister will tell the House what they propose to do in the matter.

श्री राम बबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन लोगों की स्थिति यहाँ तक खराब है कि उन को यहीना तक बेतन नहीं मिलता है। इन स्थिति से वे क्या खायेगे और कैसे जिन्दा रहेंगे ;

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to make a submission to what the hon. Member mentioned.

My hon. friends know it, in my private life, I belong to the same tribe. I have met officially the deputations of the Federation of University and College Teachers on different occasions in the past. And,

to-day, again, I propose to meet them as soon as I am free from the business of the House. The Government have been giving their earnest consideration to the recommendations of the U.G.C. regarding the revision of the pay scales of University and College Teachers.

Sir, we are making every effort so that we should be able to announce the decision of the Government as soon as possible. In fact, we are making an effort and we should be able to do that by the end of the month.

In regard to the question of security of service the position of the Government is very well-known. The Government are convinced that security of service must be assured to all the teachers and for this purpose we have advised the various State Governments to ensure in their legislations that statutory security of service is guaranteed to teachers. Several States have either drafted such Bills or have even passed such Bills and we hope that the others would also follow soon.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) What about the Union territories? Even in Delhi there is no security of service.

PROF S. NURUL HASAN As regards the security of service in the Union territory of Delhi, in the matter of school teachers the House has already passed Delhi School Education Act. The Delhi University has framed certain statutes and ordinances which have been approved by the Central Government. When the proposals for amending the Delhi University Act comes before this House, I am sure, hon. Members will see that we will take all possible steps to ensure the security of service of University teachers.

In regard to retirement benefits the University Grants Commission has already given its approval in the case of the teachers of the Central universities and it has also advised the States universities that retirement benefits may be given.

12.12 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF MEMBER

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक और मामला आप की इजाजत से उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह मेरी गिरफ्तारी से सम्बन्धित मामला है। आप यह क्वैन्टन बेण्जो जो 24 तारीख को प्रकाशित हुई है। उस में मेरी गिरफ्तारी की बात कही गई है :

"He is being produced before the judicial magistrate first-class for trial."

सच्चाई यह है कि मैं किसी जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश नहीं किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अच्छा है, बहा तब नीबन ही नहीं आई, छोड़ दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात इतनी सरल नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मेरे बत की बात नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सदन को गलत खबर दी जा सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा तो सिर्फ इटीमेशन से कसर्न है। और यह तो इन्फार्मेशन बीजे होती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं इन्फार्मेशन नहीं होती। आपको यह खबर दी गई कि जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने मुझे पेश किया जाएगा। मुझे किसी जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश नहीं किया गया। एम्बेस्सी मैजिस्ट्रेट ने जिसे कानून के अन्तर्गत अधिकार नहीं है रिमांड देने का उनमें छोट दिनांक का रिमांड दे लिया।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with these matters. It is only intimation that comes to me which I tell to the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कानून की हिसाब से बिना ज्यूडिशल मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किए रिमांड नहीं लिया जा सकता—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये आपको तो बड़ा जाना था—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जाना था या नहीं जाना था यह अलग बात है। आप राजनीति में मत फसिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास जो कुछ है वह मैं आपको बताऊं तो आप और भी खुश होंगे मुन कर।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और भी कुछ गडबड़ हो तो बनाए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There was another bulletin published in which it was stated that Shri Vajpayee would be produced before the House on Monday.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो हैरान हूँ कि यह छुट्टियों में भी बड़े बिजी रहते हैं। वाजपेयी जी और और काम छुट्टियों में भी करने रहते हैं। 23 तारीख को यह मेरे पास आया है। यह उनके छुटे हुए फार्म ऐसे ही है। उसे भर कर भेज दिया है।

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under section 188 of the IPC (act) to direct that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Member of the Lok Sabha, arrested for violation of prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. is remanded to judicial custody for seven days and will be produced before JMFC on 30-3-1974

Shri A. B. Vajpayee was accordingly arrested at 10.15 a.m. on 23-3-1974 and taken into custody and is at present lodged in the Delhi Jail.

Sd/-
SDM, Delhi,
23-3-74."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा यही निवेदन है कि एस डी एम रिमांड नहीं ले सकता। वह एग्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट है ज्यूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो उन्हें इटीमेशन

मेजवी होती है। आपने क्या जांच है कहाँ तक जांच है इस में तो मैं नहीं जाता हूँ। यह कोर्ट का काम है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आपसे कैसला नहीं मांग रहा। मैं इतना ही कह रहा हूँ कि जब आपको खबर दी कि मुझे ज्यूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया जाएगा तो पेश क्यों नहीं किया गया? क्या आपको सलन खबर देना जरूरी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको छोड़ दिया उन्होंने।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : छोड़ने का सवाल नहीं है। उन्होंने मुझे ज्यूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश नहीं किया। एग्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया जिस ने 8 दिन के लिए रिमांड ले लिया जब कि आप का निर्धारण सूचना से बनाया गया कि मुझे ज्यूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश दिया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे आप मुझ से कुछ लिया करे कि कहा करना है कहा नहीं करना है। मेरे अपन प्रोशाम में बड़ा डिमलारेजन् आप न पैदा कर दी।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) वह उस में करेशन नहीं करने है। जो काटना होता है उसे काटने नहीं। उस में श्री और श्रीमती लिखा होता है तो काटने नहीं है। पत्नी नहीं लगना कि श्री है या श्रीमती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी का ता श्री लिखा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता का मामला है और केवल मेरा प्रश्न नहीं है। दिल्ली की पुलिस ने मादे सीन सी मोडो का रान में पकड़ लिया। उन पर यह आरोप लगाया गया कि जानि भय की आशंका है और आप को मुन कर नाज्जुब होगा कि उस में ऐसे मोड पकड़े गए जो बरो में बैठे थे। एक विद्यार्थी जिस को इम्नहाल देना था हायर सीकट्री का, दूसरे दिन हिन्दी का पेपर था उस का पकड़ कर ले गए। अलीगढ़ के

मजदूर भीमल के पुल के बीच सेटे हुए थे वह मजदूरी करने आए थे उन का पकड़ लिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मैं कैमला नहीं करना हूँ । कोर्ट में इस के लिए जाइए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बाट का मामला नहीं है । इस पालियामेंट का आधिकार स्वाधीनता के बारे में आवाज उठानी ठीकी । दिल्ली में कोई लापरवाही है या नहीं ? चाहे जिन का गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है और चाहे जब गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह हाता ना आप रखें रजेशन पर बैठें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी नहीं अध्यक्ष महाशय यह सवाल सवाल मोजब है । मैं उन से क्या चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से पुलिस वाला न बदला तेन के लिए लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है उस की जांच होना चाहिए ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (धानीगरी) अध्यक्ष महाशय मरा वाइंट आप आर है । (अव्यवधान)

SHRI PHILLOO MODY (Godhra) I want to be recognised

श्री विभूति मिश्र अध्यक्ष महाशय य लाग लाकसाही की दुहाई दते हैं । रेलवे का भाड़ा बढ़ा पालियामेंट में पेश हुआ यहा बहस हुई पाम हुआ उस के बाद यहा से बाहर जान के बा य लाग लाकसाही एकजोन बन है—मैं पूछता हूँ उस तरह से ये लोग लाकसाही को मानते हैं या उस का नाइन है ।

श्री धीनू मोदी पटन लाकसाही का धम्याय काजिये उस के बाद यहा बान कीजिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र दूसरे—ये मत्याग्रह का इशाला दते हैं—मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—पहले ये गांधी जी की फिलान्फी को पढ़े, सत्याग्रह के क्या मायने हैं ? अगर इस तरह से ये काम करेंगे तो इन को जेल से छोड़ दिया यही बेजा किया । ऐसे धादमी जो लोक सभा के मेम्बर हैं, यहा

बालन पाम होने के बाद उस का लाइन है, उा का सजा होनी चाहिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी आप एवीकार करेंगे कि यह प्वाइन्ट आप आर्डर नहीं है ।

MR SPEAKER It is not a point of order

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैं सत्याग्रह दिया, मझ गिरफ्तार किया गया उस के लिये मझे सजा मिलनी है मुझ बाई शिवायन नहीं है । उस अगर कानन लाइन ना दान मिनगा उस का भगनन के लिये इस नैयान है । लेकिन दिल्ली में जा कुछ हुआ है वह बड़ा गम्भीर है । 350 लोगों को घरों में पकड़ लिया गया । भागन के पुन के मोच मजदूर पर हुए थे

MR SPEAKER How does that come for me ? I have just received intimation about the arrest of a member

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप मुझे पूरा करने लाजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर बाई रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं बन रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैं डिम्बजन नहीं कर रहा हूँ—मैं आप को नाजिम मयन बान ला रहा हूँ और आप के द्वारा गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान खीच रहा हूँ ।

MR SPEAKER How can intimation come ? That you were arrested—that is the only intimation How can it be said that I should ask the Minister to make a statement

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अगर दिल्ली में ला एण्ड आर्डर खत्म हो जायगा तो क्या आप मौबा नहीं देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय उस के लिये कोई मोशन लाइये । किसी कौम में भाना चाहिये ।

When they arrest a member, I have always received intimation that he is arrested.

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

Later on I get information that he is acquitted. As to whether it is a judicial or non-judicial magistrate, these are matters for the court to decide. The Speaker does not decide these things.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्लेर्टिन ने लिखा हुआ है कि मुझे जूरीनियल मैजिस्ट्रेट के नामने पत्र किया जायगा । एम० डी० एम० और जूरीनियल मैजिस्ट्रेट अलग अलग है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : The hon. member, Shri Vajpayee, has pointed out to you that you have been misinformed by the authorities about what was done with him. I think the information conveyed to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha who is informed about the health, wealth and well-being of members of the Lok Sabha cannot contain the sort of inaccuracies that are being pointed out to you. I am surprised that you are not agitated over the fact that some police officer has tried to show you that he has gone through the correct procedure when, in fact, he has not. This is a matter of privilege of the member that he should be at least entitled to due process of law if nothing else like every other citizen. After all, let him at least have the due process of law. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha should be agitated about it, not the member so much.

MR. SPEAKER : In such matters when anything comes before the Speaker, he must have some prior knowledge or intimation of what the member is about to say. Shri Vajpayee abruptly gets up and raises this question. It would have been much better if he had written to me in the morning.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I have just come straight from jail to Parliament House. How can I give prior information ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is enough time. You write a letter. I will examine it. Do not get up abruptly. I am not in a position to say as to what is the position.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why don't you first listen to what he has to say and then say, 'I will look into it' ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am doing. Let him give it to me in writing. Let him give some notice, so that I may examine it. Let him not get up abruptly. Here he just gets up abruptly. How can I give an answer?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You look into it; do not overlook it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will get up at 12.47 on Wednesday—only I am giving prior notice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी जो कागज आप ने पढ़ा है उस से बात साफ हो गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER . I do not know what has gone wrong with these officers. I was there at my home.

SHRI PILOO MODY . Something has gone wrong with these magistrates

MR. SPEAKER Normally, the intimation comes from one officer saying so and so arrested. One came. When I got into the other correspondence—I saw others—"Vajpayee arrested." "Vajpayee arrested." "Vajpayee arrested." I do not know why they went mad about it. After all, Shri Vajpayee is not equal to four persons, that they should send me intimation four times, and still, Shri Vajpayee is not satisfied.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do we take it that you are satisfied and the next time we would not come in like that? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I tell you that if he had been a big person like yourself, it would have meant that one person is equal to four ! But Shri Vajpayee is a normal man and one would have sufficed ! I will examine the whole position and get all the papers.

जी साबन बिहारी बिहारी बाबूदेवी : क्या हम में जी
हमारी ही बस्ती है

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is acutally a matter of insulting Parliament by sending a scrap of toilet papers to the Speaker by way of intimation.

MR. SPEAKER : I think when you are the Speaker, at that time perhaps the position will be worse !

SHRI PILOO MODY : God forbid my becoming the Speaker of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : You don't want to be ?

12.26 hrs.

GUJARAT APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1974*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from

and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

Now, does the Minister want to speak on it ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : No Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I want to speak on it.

MR. SPEAKER . Mr. Mody I am afraid you cannot speak, because I did not receive notice that you wanted to speak on it. I got a notice only from Shri S. P. Bhattacharya, and that too at a very late stage. I am not going to accept it. He just comes here and writes in my presence at this time. After all, there is a certain procedure.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am not going to write, but I am only requesting you to allow me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, there is a procedure for that. I am sorry I cannot allow it. So sorry. He should be a little more careful. I have not heard such a thing happening. He is standing before me and writing this. I am not allowing it. It should have been received at or before 10 O'clock this morning.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want to go on record that I have been deprived of speaking.

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome to do that.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25-3-74.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr Speaker]

The question is:

'That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration

The motion was adopted

MR SPEAKER The question is

'That Clauses 2 and 3 the Schedule Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 the Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI K R GANESH I beg to move
'That the Bill be passed'

The motion was adopted

12.31 hrs

PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R
GANESH) On behalf of Shri Y B
Chavan, I beg to move:

'That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act 1948 the State

Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, to a Joint Committee of the Houses'

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, to a Joint Committee of the Houses

The motion was adopted

SHRI K R GANESH Sir, on behalf of Shri Y B Chavan, I beg to move for reference of this Bill to the Joint Committee. There is one change namely at serial No 39 I have been requested by the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to substitute the name of Shri C T Dhanrajini for Shri G Viswanathan. I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 60 members, 40 from this House, namely:—

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar

Shri K. Chikkalingiah
 Chaudhry Dalip Singh
 Shri Anadi Charan Das
 Shrimati Roza Vidyadhar Deshpande
 Shri Jambuwant Dhote
 Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit
 Shri K. R. Ganesh
 Shri Devinder Singh Garcha
 Shri Indrajit Gupta
 Shri Noorul Huda
 Shri A. K. M. Ishaque
 Shri Ramachandran Kadannappalli
 Shri Robin Kakoti
 Shri N. S. Kamble
 Shri B. N. Kureel
 Shri Madhu Limaye
 Shri Jagannath Mishra
 Shri Shrikishan Modi
 Shri Piloo Mody
 Shri Surendra Mohanty
 Shri Pratap Singh Negi
 Shri Rajaram Dadasaheb Nimbalkar
 Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya
 Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil
 Shri M. S. Purty
 Ch. Ram Prakash
 Shri Ram Swaroop
 Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao
 Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy
 Dr. Govind Das Richhariya
 Shri Babu Nath Singh

Shri Somchand Solanki
 Shri K. Suryanarayana
 Shri T. V. Chandrashekharaappa
 Veerabasappa
 Shri N. R. Vekaria
 Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma
 Shri C. T. Dhandapani
 Shri Y. B. Chavan

and 20 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 20 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses con-

[Mr Speaker]

sisting of 60 members, 40 from
this House, namely.—

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya,

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar,

Shri K Chikkalingiah,

Shaudhry Dalip Singh,

Shri Anadi Churan Das,

Shrimati Roza Vidyadhar Deshpande,

Shri Jambuwant Dhote,

Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit,

Shri K R Ganesh,

Shri Devinder Singh Garcha,

Shri Indrajit Gupta,

Shri Noorul Huda,

Shri A K M Ishaque,

Shri Ramachandran Kadannappalli,

Shri Robin Kakoti,

Shri N S Kamble,

Shri B N Kured

Shri Madhu Limaye,

Shri Jagannath Mishra,

Shri Shrikishan Modi,

Shri Piloo Mody,

Shri Surendra Mohanty,

Shri Pratap Singh Negi,

Shri Rajaram Dadasaheb Nimbalkar,

Dr Laxminarayan Pandeya,

Shri F V Vikhe Patil,

Shri M S Purty,

Ch. Ram Prakash,

Shri Ram Swarup,

Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao,

Shri M Ram Gopal Reddy,

Dr Govind Das Richhariya,

Shri Babu Nath Singt,

Shri Somchand Solanki,

Shri K Suryanarayana,

Shri T V Chandrashekharrappa
Verabassappa,

Shri N R Vekaria,

Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma,

Shri C T Dhandapani,

Shri Y B Chavan.

and 20 from Rajya Sabha,

that in order to constitute a sitting of
the Joint Committee the quorum
shall be one third of the total
number of members of the Joint
Committee,

that the Committee shall make a re-
port to this House by the last
day of the first week of the next
session,

that in other respects the Rules of
Procedure of this House relating
to Parliamentary Committees
shall apply with such variations
and modifications as the Speaker
may make, and

that this House do recommend to
Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha
do join the said Joint Committee
and communicate to this House
the names of 20 members to be
appointed by Rajya Sabha to the
Joint Committee"

The motion was adopted

12.34 hrs.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : I beg to move:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality by certain persons or associations, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th February, 1974 and communicated to this House on the 21st February, 1974 and do resolve that the following 40 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai
Shrimati Mukul Banerji
Shri Bushweshwar Nath Bhargava
Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
Surdar Buta Singh
Shri C. K. Chandrappan
Shri Dbarnidhar Das
Shri P. K. Deo
Shrimati Marjorie Godfrey
Shri J. Matha Gowder
Shri Samar Guha
Shri J. G. Kadam
Kumari Kamla Kumari
Shri Kinder Lal

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
Shri Mallikarjun
Shri Krishanan Manoharan
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra
Shri F. H. Mohsin
Shri Samar Mukherjee
Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey
Shri S. T. Pandit
Shri P. Parthasarthy
Shri Arvind M. Patel
Shri Krishnarao Patil
Shri S. Radhakrishnan
Shri Ram Dhan
Shri Ram Singh Bhai
Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda Rao
Shri Jagannath Rao
Shri Umed Singh Rathia
Shri Mulki Raj Saini
Shri S. C. Samanta
Shri M. R. Sharma
Shri Nugghalli Shivappa
Shri Hari Kishore Singh
Shri Sant Bux Singh
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Shri Virbhadra Singh."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality by certain persons or associations, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, made in the motion adopted by Rajya

[Mr. Speaker]

Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th February, 1974 and communicated to this House on the 21st February, 1974 and do resolve that the following 40 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai
Shrimati Mukul Banerji
Shri Bashweshwar Nath Bhargava
Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
Sardar Buta Singh
Shri C. K. Chandrappan
Shri Dharindhar Das
Shri P. K. Deo
Shrimati Marjorie Godfrey
Shri J. Matha Gowder
Shri Samar Guha
Shri J. G. Kadam
Kumari Kamla Kumari
Shri Kindet Lal
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
Shri Mallikarjun
Shri Krishanan Manoharan
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra
Shri F. H. Mohsin
Shri Samar Mukherjee
Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey
Shri S. T. Pandit
Shri P. Parthasarthy
Shri Arvind M. Patil
Shri Krishnarao Patil
Shri S. Radhakrishnan
Shri Ram Dhan

Shri Ram Singh Bhai
Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda Rao
Shri Jagannath Rao
Shri Umed Singh Rathia
Shri Mulki Raj Saini
Shri S. C. Samanta
Shri M. R. Sharma
Shri Nuggeshallai Shivappa
Shri Hari Kishore Singh
Shri Sant Bux Singh
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Shri Virbhadra Singh

The motion was adopted.

12.34 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR
GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1973-74
AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(RAILWAYS). 1971-72

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up items Nos. 12 and 13 together. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1973-74 and discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1971-72.

DEMAND NO. 1. RAILWAY BOARD

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

**DEMAND No. 2. MISCELLANEOUS
EXPENDITURE**

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,83,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure."

**DEMAND No. 3. PAYMENTS TO WORKED
LINES AND OTHERS**

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and others'."

**DEMAND No. 4. WORKING EXPENSES—
ADMINISTRATION**

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,61,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

**DEMAND No. 5. WORKING EXPENSES—
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE**

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,52,31,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

**DEMAND No. 6. WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATING STAFF**

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

**DEMAND No. 8. WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND
FUEL**

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

**DEMAND No. 10. WORKING EXPENSES—
STAFF WELFARE**

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

**Demand No. 16. Pensionary Charges—
Pension Fund**

ended on the 31st day of
March, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 37,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Pensionary Charges Pension Fund' "

**Demand No. 4 Working Expenses—
Administration**

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved

"That a sum of rupees 26,53,698 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972' "

**Demand No. 5 Working Expenses—Re-
pairs and Maintenance**

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved

"That a sum of rupees 5,60,75,387 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' for the ended on the 31st day of March, 1972 "

**Demand No. 6 Working Expenses—Ope-
rating Staff**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That a sum of rupees 60,68,470 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff' for the year

**Demand No. 9. Working Expenses—
Miscellaneous Expenses.**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of rupees 1,22,55,710 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses' for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972."

**Demand No. 10 Working Expenses—
Staff Welfare**

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum of rupees 15,85,172 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972 "

**Demand No. 15 Open Line Works—
Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and
Development Fund**

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum of rupees 29,37,12,152 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund, for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972 "

**Demand No. 16 Pensionary Charges—
Pension Fund**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum of rupees 15,74,131 be granted to the

President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund, for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972 "

Demand No 18 Appropriation to Development Fund

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of rupees 8,76,07,799 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund' for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972

Demand No 19 Appropriation to Revenue Reserve Fund

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That a sum of rupees 7,711 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Appropriation to Revenue Reserve Fund for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972 "

SHRI N K SANGHI (Jalore) Mr Speaker Sir I rise to support the supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1973-74 as well as the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1971-72

Sir, a lot of discussion has taken place as far as the Budget for the year 1974-75 is concerned. The hon. Minister had taken lot of pains in giving answers to some of the questions that were put before him. But, Sir, if you go behind the back of the Budget and the performance of the Railways, there can be no denying the fact that the Railways have presented a very grim picture in the previous year.

We will have to find out, as to what has been the reason for this

There has been a crisis in the management of the Railways. The Management of the Railways have not functioned in a manner in which they ought to have done. There has been rising financial deficit. The Railways have not been able to carry the amount of passenger and freight traffic, as was planned in the Railway Budget, because of the mis-management and due to the very bad labour relations all these years. This has brought about the crisis in the Railways finances. Now, this Supplementary Demands for Grants have been brought forward to be passed by this House. But, we know there has been little effort made in overcoming the crisis. What is the result?

Every year we find Members from the Opposition blaming the Railway Board. I am not, outright, condemning the Railway Board. But there is no denying the fact that the entire working of the Railways has been centralised by them. Even if a small decision is to be taken in any of the nine Zonal Railways, they have to refer it to the Railway Board, and their response is very very poor. This is one of the major reasons for the crisis in the Railways. For example, even if a diesel engine is to be attached to one of the express trains in place of steam engine, in a zone, it has to be referred to the Railway Board and they only have to okay it. They have to yet even a small matter like this. What is the purpose of having such high-salaried persons in the Zonal Railways, drawing four figure salaries with lot of responsibility if even small matters are to be referred by them to the Railway Board. This should be surely looked into and there is no denying the fact that the centralised working of the Railways has got to be changed and more autonomy and powers given to the Zonal Divisional Railways.

We have nine Zones in the Railways. Some zones have approximately 11,000 route Km length, and about two lakhs

[Shri N. K. Sankhi]

of people working under it. Some of these Zones are extensive. The efficiency is very poor in large zones, such as the Western and Northern Railways, and they have got to be pruned, if we want to make them viable, economic and efficient. There should be a re-thinking in regard to these matters and those Zones which are unwieldy should be reduced in size. Then only, there can be better efficiency and there can be better coordination by the Railway Board. Today besides labour trouble, there is also complete frustration in the official set-up of the railways. They feel they have no chances of promotion for 25 to 30 years whereas in services like the IAS, the promotion chances are much better. This has to be rectified. Unless some confidence is created in the officers who are manning the railways, we would not be able to solve our problems merely by better coordination in the labour organisation.

Bad labour relationship has brought strikes, wild-cat strikes etc. The agitation for merger of Sholapur division with Central Railway brought huge losses and paralysed movement of 5000 wagons from north to south. We have seen troubles on the South-Eastern, North-Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways. We were told in the last general budget that if there was no work, there would be no pay. It is very good to make the slogan "no work no pay" a sacrosanct one, but how far are we able to implement it? This cannot be implemented in isolation. In case there are delays in taking decisions, somebody will have to be held responsible for not taking quick decisions on labour matters. Otherwise, we have no salvation.

I had mentioned here in the earlier speeches that the decision on the question of a third terminal in Delhi has been pending for a number of years. Hundreds of officers are working in the Metropolitan Survey Team. We were informed that Iizamuddin has been decided as the location for the third terminal. There is serious

congestion in New Delhi and old Delhi stations. We cannot have more trains. With the increasing population and increasing movement of goods traffic to this cosmopolitan capital, unless we plan for the future, railways would not be able to bring in any efficiency. We want to know whether this decision about locating the third terminal at Iizamuddin still stands or has been given to go-by. After taking the decision, we find no work is being done in that regard. Possibly there is still some lingering on this decision. We would like to be categorically told about it. We have spent more than a crore of rupees on this committee and we are not able to decide on a vital issue as to where the third terminal would be located.

It is true there have been shortages and railways have closed down a number of services at different places time and again. We have to put up with shortages, but there has got to be some sense in working out the shortages and planning to meet it. In Rajasthan, where we used to have two train services it was reduced to one. From one they made it an alternate day service. Later on we found that on some days the train leaves at 7 in the morning and on some other days at 12 o'clock. If it was a diesel engine coming, the train would start from Pokaran at 8 o'clock. But if it was a steam engine, the train would leave at about 12 noon. People do not know whether on a particular day the engine which is coming is diesel or steam. I can understand that we have no coal and so we have to reduce the services. But there has to be a sensible timing. People come from far-off villages to catch the train. If they come at 7, they are told, the train would leave at 12. If they come at 11, they are told the train has left at 7. This is a poor picture of administration of the railways. Unless something is done about it, I do not think we can go ahead in this irresponsible manner. There have been a number of projects which have been continuing and which have been started during 1973-74 like laying of new lines, construction of

new quarters, changing yards, etc. But some of these projects were given up at the end of 1973-74 due to paucity of funds. The contractors have to be paid compensation. When you start the project again, the cost outlay has gone very high. These projects which have not been completed due to paucity of funds will hinder the fifth plan projects. Today you have come here for approval and passing of excess grants. We will no doubt approve of these excess grants. But it would have been better if you had completed the projects which you had in hand and then come forward with this extra expenditure. There is little justification for stopping the work on hand and then paying compensation to the contractors, because it results in a great loss to the railways. To give an example, take the Tilak Bridge on which the work was going on. Then it was completely stopped. What will happen when the work is renewed? The outlay on it will increase and will be nearly double. It is the same in the case of construction of quarters. It is better to take up the construction of only 50 quarters and complete them rather than take up 200 quarters and stop work in the middle. The very fact that you have to come in with excess grants shows that the efficiency of the railways has gone down.

Very recently we were told that the railways have established a Service Commission at Muzafarpur. We welcome the idea of the railways having service commissions in more places. But when you take a decision to have it in one place, do you not think that it will create heart-burning in other places where you do not have this. There are several States where you do not have a Railway Service Commission. Could you not have at least one Railway Service Commission set up in all the States before you think of having more than one in one State? A State like Rajasthan, which is entirely backward with no industrialisation or railway project, does not have a Service Commission. If a man residing in Jaisalmer has to appear before a Railway Service Commission. He will have to travel

1,000 km. and go to Allahabad. In a situation where more jobs are wanted, if you establish a Railway Service Commission, the people would be able to feel that the railways are trying to help them to get jobs in their own areas. On the other hand, if a person from Rajasthan has to go all the way to Allahabad to appear before the Railway Service Commission, he feels he is an alien there. So, while we welcome the establishment of the Railway Service Commission at Muzafarpur, let it be done in a coordinated manner in the whole country. Because, even though there is demand from all parts of the country for the establishment of Service Commissions, nothing is done in the matter. We have to admit that what has been done is a political decision. If we want the railways to function efficiently, let us ensure that the decisions are taken in a coordinated manner, be it the opening of a railway line or the establishment of a Service Commission.

It is a matter of regret that in Rajasthan we have not been able to bring any new railway lines. In the first two plans the railway lines were taken up on the consideration of economic viability. But in the Third Plan they decided that instead of economic viability, they will go by political considerations. To give an example, Udaipur-Himmatnagar and Pathankot-Jammu were decided on political considerations and not on economic viability. In the Fourth Plan the railways brought in another consideration, namely, serving specific projects. The railways said that they will not be guided by economic viability or political considerations but they will go by serving specific projects. So, they took up the Mangalore Hassan and Cuttack-Paradip lines. Then they decided that lines would be taken up on strategic considerations and they took up the Pokran-Jaisalmer and Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar lines, because they serve the strategic border areas.

Now you say that your ideology will be to help the backward States. If you take up ideologies like this in the construction of railway lines, it will create heart-burning

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throughout the country, because all States would not get fair treatment. So, I would request the hon. Minister that he should give attention to these matters, whether it is the opening of a new railway line or the setting up of a Service Commission, it is done in a coordinated manner and based on some principles which are applied uniformly to all the States. In the end, I will repeat that the third terminal at Nizamuddin, the work on which has been delayed so long, should be carried out as early as possible.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Trichirapalli). Sir, although I am conscious that I am speaking on the Demands for Supplementary Grants, I crave your indulgence to refer to certain general points which were referred to by the Railway Minister in his budget speech.

Today the performance of the railways is so unsatisfactory that the whole nation is very much concerned about it. No section of the population will be happy with the way in which the railway administration is run—the workers are very unhappy. They are even on the point of revolt. The trading community is very sore. They are complaining that the services to them are very unsatisfactory and that they do not get wagons. The travelling public is the worst affected. They are unhappy and they are complaining. They are caught between the high increase in the fares and decrease in the services.

12.51 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Why the Railways have been reduced to this state is a matter for serious examination by the Government. The Railway Minister, basing himself on the facts supplied by the Railway Board and the Railway administration, has thought it fit to level an attack and that too, a vehement attack, on the railway workers who have borne the burden all these years patiently.

What are the facts? Why do the railway workers behave like that? Have they become so anti-national or wanting in patriotism and the spirit of service? No. It is a slander against the railway-men to blame that they are indisciplined. I cannot allow a Minister or any officer of the Railway Board to slander the railway workers like this and I shall not allow them to proceed any further if they write such a speech again. It is all based on falsehoods.

What are the facts? The loco running staff have been clamouring for 10-hours work for 15 years and they have repeatedly made representation and they have met the railway administration but the administration will not listen to them. They were forced to work for 14 hours or 15 hours and more and still the railway administration is blaming them. After so many struggles, the Qureshi Committee was constituted. With what result? Now, they are coming forward with an explanation that it will cost them Rs. 38 crores and that it will require 20,000 additional staff. Then, what does it show? It shows that all these years the administration has been extracting so much of over-work from the existing staff and, instead of repenting for that, the railway administration has the audacity to accuse the workers. So, I have to emphatically protest against such an attitude. This is not the way of getting the cooperation of the workers.

Similarly, the gangmen are fighting. The gangmen are organizing their own organization. What for? They are fighting not for any additional wages. The wages that are due to them are not being paid. They do not even calculate the annual increments in proper time and pay them their annual increments. When any additional remuneration by way of additional increase in the dearness allowance which is sanctioned by the Government, falls due, it takes more than six months or nine months, to reach the gangmen. Even when the arrears are worked out, the payment is delayed. That is why the gangmen all over the country are so much dissatisfied and they go to the extent of squatting on the railway track. What does it mean? The railway adminis-

tration has been so callously indifferent to their grievances.

Now, they want to build up a story that they are indisciplined. Who has forced them to such an act of indiscipline? It is the railway officials and those who are responsible for making payment. These struggles have not taken place for any additional demands. They have taken place only for humane service conditions and proper implementation of the rules. You can examine all these struggles. So, I have to protest very strongly against that paragraph which deals with the Railway workers in discipline...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you can refer to the Supplementary Demands

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM. Yes, I am coming to the Supplementary Demands as also the Demands for Excess Grants which were spent without the sanction of the House. We have got two. What does it show?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One is Supplementary Demands and another is Demands for Excess Grants.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM. Excess means what? They have spent, they have misappropriated money without the proper sanction of the House

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether you will agree with that or not.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: But the Public Accounts Committee has thought it fit to recommend to this House that it may be considered I do not want to embarrass the PAC but anyhow I want to bring to the notice of the House this attitude which the Railway Board is having towards this House. They don't care for Parliament or Parliament Members or their criticisms. They are so to say immune to all criticisms. They don't care for hon. Members; they don't care for the Supreme Court judgment even. The House will be interested to know about this. The Supreme Court held Sections 148 and 149 of the Railway Establishment Code *ultra vires* of the constitution as early as in 1963. Till

now Government has not given effect to it at all. There are hundreds of cases like that. Mr. Indrajit Gupta and other Members and myself, Members belonging to my party, have made several representations. They have not cared to implement these things. This is the sort of attitude they are having to the Supreme Court or to the more scared legislature. If anybody is to be disciplined, it should be the Railway Board, the Railway Administration, which should be disciplined because it is they who are showing an attitude of indiscipline and that indiscipline causes further indiscipline among the railway workers.

Regarding General Appropriation, we have sanctioned more than Rs. 2500 crores. That amount should be properly spent. Revenues must be properly collected. There are no reasons for the Railway Finances to be in such difficulties and this is due to the indifference of the Railway Administration. Railways are run only for the sake of a few monopoly houses, for their benefits. Even in respect of wagon construction they have been placing orders on private firms even though they have not been able to fulfil existing orders. Out of the construction demand for wagons of 37,000 numbers, they were able to fulfil only 9,000 wagons. Still they are going on placing further orders on them. Of course some of them were taken over recently. My question is: Why not develop the Railway workshops themselves? Why not they be developed and modernised to produce more and more wagons? Those have been cut. Three workshops were producing such wagons and these were Railway Workshops. They are Golden Rock, Amritsar and Samastipur. Their orders are reduced and now the figures are less than 2,000. I do not know why their should be this partiality in favour of private firms.

And even in respect of carrying commodities, what happens is this. The big houses are able to cheat the Railways by carrying high-rated commodities at lower rates. The Supplementary Demands are the cumulative result of such failures on the part of the Railways. They spend more and they come for voting on Excess

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

Grants. They should be careful to have proper control over budgeting provisions. There are so many officers, there is the Financial Commissioner, Accounts Officers, F.A. & CAO etc. There are so many officers like these in the Zonal Railways. Still they have not been able to evolve a proper procedure with regard to these many matters. Let them try to improve the efficiency, instead of antagonising the workers?

13 hrs.

That is becoming very important. They are antagonising all sections of workers and all sections of trade unions excepting perhaps one or two. Several trade unions have now combined together—not for any revolt against the Government and not even for any political motives—such as A.I.T.U.C., A.I.R.F. and other categories of unions—to make a proper representation to the Government so that a proper understanding can be reached between the administration and the railway workers.

Sir, the other day, the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Mishra said that he did not want a strike. First he threatened and, later, he was even prepared to meet them. Let him not stand on prestige but let him call them and have a discussion with them. Sir, after all, the railway workers are part of our nation. Why don't you call them for talks? What is the attitude of the Railway Administration towards them? Their attitude is to victimise the workers, especially, those workers who are taking positive attitude against the wasteful expenditure and corruption. When such workers and trade unions take up the problem, they only victimise them.

I would like to quote one instance in this connection. In the Integral Coach Factory, the workers were fighting for some of the mismanagement of the previous General Manager. When the workers came forward with this demand, they got victimisation. All of a sudden, 47 workers were placed under suspension many of whom were members on the Staff Council. That is how the Staff Council is treated by the

Railway Administration. The General Secretary of the Union—a most popular union—in that factory has been removed from service. I challenge them to hold a secret ballot to ascertain the representative capacity of this Union to get at the truth. Sir, he has been removed from service for what is called the proper trade union activity. This is how they are giving respect to the trade union rights of the working class people on the railways. Why should they suppress the trade union rights? This is not the way to secure the cooperation from the railway workers. That is why I say that the Rail Bhavan or whatever it is called has got to be overhauled thoroughly. I do not mind spending even Rs. 2 crores on the Rail Bhavan. The Rail Bhavan is the mischief-maker. They are responsible for all the failures and they must be held answerable; and they must be impeached openly. They must be properly dealt with. They must be disciplined. They are giving wrong information. They provoke the workers. Of course there are some political parties which are interested in disturbing the railways and they are creating difficulties. That is a different matter. It is they who are doing disruption against the national interests. My party or anyone individual would not like anything to be done against the interests of the nation. Railway workers are part of the nation. They are the backbone of the nation there is no nation without working class. Do not slander the working-class. Those who slander workers cannot speak in favour of nation. That is my attitude.

The Rail Bhavan must change their attitude towards the workers. I do not know whether they even listen to the ministers. Let the Minister look after the Rail Bhavan. If that done Railways will look after themselves.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Kalyanasundaram has made an effective speech. But, I must say with all respect that it has very little to do with the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : I hope everything that I said has gone on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everything has gone on record. I am sure the Minister will take note of that.

What I would like to refer at this stage is to the well-laid and well-accepted procedure in a discussion on Supplementary Demands and Excess Demands. Certain demands have been mentioned there. The Government has come out with certain brochures on that. They want so much for a particular Demand. Why do they want excess demands? The whole purpose is for the Members to look into these demands and to say whether those demands should be granted or not. The rules are very clear. The discussion should be confined to the supplementary demands and not to the general policy or the general demands. We had already two long discussions on the Railways—one on the Railway budget and the other on the Railway Demands. Now, we should pin-point only whether we should give them this extra demand or not so that the discussion becomes meaningful.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay Central South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, your observation has put me into a very difficult position. I had not got the opportunity to speak on the Railway budget and, therefore I thought I will make certain observations which may be a little out of the way which, I hope, you will tolerate.

Sir, the Railway budget as presented to us and the Supplementary Demands that are here for our discussion do attract some of the vital questions that are facing the railway administration and the railway budget. At the outset the presentation of the budget and the supplementary demands has to be reviewed from this point of view that the Railways is not only an earning body but also has many social obligations. On account of fulfilling those social obligations the Railways incur loss. We are presenting the budget as a whole. So, I would like it to be put for consideration

whether it is possible or not to have a separate social obligation budget—apart from the total budget—so that this House and the country should know how much we are spending on social obligations and what is the contribution of the railways in that.

Secondly, Sir, we had been in the South recently and there we were told that 69 trains had been cancelled due to coal shortage. On the one hand we are told that coal is lying amply at the pitheads and also the Railway Minister had assured us about the availability of wagons but the fact is that there is shortage of coal. When 69 trains are cancelled, I am afraid, thousands and thousands of passengers are put to inconvenience daily. So, something radical must be done to sort out the problem.

Further, Sir, I would like to know whether we are fully and efficiently utilising the rolling stock. This brings to my mind the railway timings. They are so made up and manipulated that the punctuality to be observed has been done by way of extending the time of the running train. I had raised this point last time also and we were told that there was nothing of that sort. But the fact is that each and every train has one to one and a half hours extra for making up the time and thereby the utilisation of the rolling stock is less and the expenditure is too heavy on the administration. If this matter can be looked into by an expert or a technical committee, I am quite sure, we can save quite a big amount. Sir, it has been my experience when travelling from Delhi to Bombay that Frontier Mail is nearly one hour to one and a half hour ahead of schedule and then it shows down to reach Bombay Central just in time or just before time. If one or one and a half hours are spent in this way because of manipulations for the sake of punctuality, you can imagine what would be the expense for the exchequer as well as the railways as far as delay is concerned. I am told that it may come to a few thousand rupees, and with 2500 passenger trains a day we can calculate and see for ourselves that it would become a very huge amount. I

[Shri S. A. Kader]

would like the Railway Minister and the Railway Board to look into this matter thoroughly and see that punctuality is maintained not by manipulation but by efficient working of the Railway Administration

I had pointed out last time that the third class bogies were so constructed that they got heated to such an extent that the heat inside was often more than what was there outside. When we visited the research institute at Lucknow, we learnt that they were experimenting on the use of fibre glass on the top of the bogie in order to reduce the heat. When we went to Parambur, I asked a pertinent question namely how much difference in heat the fibre glass top would make, and they said that the difference would be marginal. If it be marginal, what is the sense in doing it? Unless and until the reduction is substantial, and as much heat as is possible is prevented, it is no use continuing with this. I do not know whether the institute has thoroughly experimented with this and supplied the necessary data showing how much reduction of heat there would be. I would like that the Railway Administration should look into this very carefully and see that regular experimentation is continued to give as much facilities to the passengers as possible with the aid of scientific and technical knowledge that is available in these modern days.

I may also say that the third class passengers

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There is no more third class.

SHRI S A KADER There will be no more third class only from 1st April but today it is still there.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER All of us have been promoted.

SHRI S A KADER It is only changing of the name not the actual conditions inside the compartment. Whether you call this Parliament or Samsad, it means the same thing, and there is no difference. Simi-

larly, whether it is called third class or second class, the facilities afforded to the passengers will be the same. The only thing is that a fellow may say that he is no longer travelling in the third class but he is travelling in the second class.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER In this status-conscious age even a change of name may mean something.

SHRI S A KADER. Psychologically that may be true, but not in substance.

I would like that the third class passengers who really contribute to the railway revenues should be given a fairplay. At present, what is happening is that only the first class and air-conditioned class are given a fair deal, in fact, I am told that the first class and air conditioned fares are actually subsidised fares. They do not actually meet even the expenditure incurred by the railways on these classes. I would like that the fares of the first class and air conditioned class should be revised to make them economic.

For the third class passengers, maximum amenities should be provided. I would once again reiterate that the heat that is generated in the bogie must be reduced to the minimum no matter what expense it may involve, otherwise, it is a horror to travel in them, because the passenger is not able to sleep even till 12 midnight or 1 a.m. in the night, because the heat inside is much more than the heat outside.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
आप स्कोप के अन्दर ही बोलें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुर्दा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे की माफो का समर्थन करता हूँ परन्तु मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान धनपर्व रेल मंत्री श्री हनुमन्तैया की एक घोषणा की द्वार दिलाना चाहता हूँ। श्री हनुमन्तैया ने इसी सदन में यह घोषणा की थी कि देश में जिनकी छोटी लाइन हैं उन सब को बहुत शीघ्र बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित कर दिया जायेगा। कई जगह पर इस सबंध में काम भी प्रारम्भ हुआ।

मैंने इसी सदन में रेलवे बजट पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि खालियर से जो छोटी माइन गैरोगेज सिवपुरी सोपुरकला और मिड जाती है उस को बड़ा किया जाये। सोपुरकला में आगे सवाई साधापुर पड़ता है। इस लिए सोपुरकला को सवाई साधापुर से जोड़ा जाये सिवपुरी को गुना से जोड़ा जाये और मिड से इटावा को जोड़ा जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने उस समय यह जो सुझाव दिया था मंत्री महाशय उस पर विचार कर।

आज उन गाँवों की क्या दशा है ? न वहाँ बत्ती की व्यवस्था है और न पानी की। उन में कोई चैन भी नहीं होनी है ताकि विपत्ति के समय गाड़ी को रखा जा सके। जब एक बार वह शुरू हुई तो वह चलती ही जाती है चाहे रास्ते में कुछ भी क्या न हो जाये। बहा इजिन अपनी निर्धारित मियाद खत्म हो जाने के बाद भी बीच पच्छीम नाम में काम कर रहे हैं और डिब्बे अपनी मियाद से चालीस चालीस माल बाहर काम कर रहे हैं। इसी का परिणाम है कि ५ माच बा मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में बीरपुर नाम के स्थान पर गाड़ी उलट गई और इजिन पटरी में उतर गया। उस दुर्घटना में जिन लोगों की मृत्यु हुई अभी तक उन का कोई मृदावज्ञा नहीं दिया गया है। उस में काफी लोग घायल हुए हैं। उन गाँवों की हालत बहुत खराब है उन में सफाई भी नहीं होती है। मैं प्रार्थना कर रहा कि मंत्री महाशय बिना किसी से कहे वहाँ किसी गाड़ी में सफर कर के उस की हालत देखें।

कुछ समय पहले खालियर के वर्कशॉप में कुछ नये डिब्बे बनाये गये। यह बताया गया कि एक अधिकांश ने उन को बनाया है लेकिन वास्तव में पुराने डिब्बों पर पालिश करके उन को नया सा किया गया। बड़ी धूम-धाम से उन का उद्घाटन भी किया गया। एक कर्मचारी ने मुझे इस के बारे में सूचना दी और जब मैंने इस बारे में शिकायत की तो उस कर्मचारी को यह कह कर नौकरी से निहाल दिया गया कि

उमन अनुशासनहीनता की है क्योंकि उन ने सही बात बाहर बता कर रेलवे की पोल खोल दी है।

पछले अनेक वर्षों से यह मांग चली आ रही है कि अहमदाबाद से इलाहाबाद बाया रत-साम उज्जैन भोपाल इटारनी और जबलपुर एक फास्ट गाड़ी चलाई जाय। बहा ट्रैफिक भी है। परन्तु समय में नहीं आता कि रेलवे मंत्रालय इस बारे में क्या विचार कर रहा है और उस के मामलें कौन सी दिक्कत है।

अनेक मम्बरों ने पत्र लिख कर यह मांग की है कि डोलकम और पश्चिमी एक्सप्रेस का नागदा पर रखा जाये। बहा ट्रैफिक है—सवागिया मिल सकती है परन्तु पता नहीं उस को क्या नहीं रखा जाता है।

इसी तरह पंजाब मेल को मुरैना में रोकना चाहिए। वहाँ काफी बड़ा व्यापारी बस है और उन लोगों को काफी बाहर आना-जाना पड़ता है। अगर किसी का बम्बई जाना हो या दिल्ली आना हो तो पंजाब मेल का पकड़ने के लिए खालियर जाना पड़ता है। इस लिए मंत्री महाशय पंजाब मेल का मुरैना में रोकने के बारे में विचार करें।

प कमीशन ने एजीनियरों के बारे में सिफारिश की है कि उन का स्थायी किया जाये। वे लोग पांच पांच साल से इस में भी अधिक समय से अस्थायी चले आ रहे हैं। उन को स्थायी बनाने में अधिक खर्चा नहीं होगा।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब सदस्य अपने अपने चुनाव क्षेत्रों की समस्याएँ सदन के सामने रखते हैं तो रेलवे मंत्रालय का हस्तक्षेप है कि वह उन पर ध्यान दे।

मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में छोटी माइन के किसी भी स्टेशन पर—मुरैना पर भी—पानी का पानी नहीं मिलता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस में कौन सी दिक्कत है। रेलवे मंत्रालय हर

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

खाल हजारों लोगों को रखता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर एक स्टेशन पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जाये।

गुना-मक्की लाइन को इन्दौर से भी जोड़ना चाहिए। यदि किसी को इन्दौर से गुना घाना ही तो वह देवास धायेगा वहाँ से उज्जैन और उज्जैन से मक्की धायेगा और फिर गुना धायेगा। मक्की से देवास एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा है। उस को बनाने से रेलवे को काफी धामदानी होगी। ऐसे ही निमाड़ के बारे में पिछले अनेक वर्षों से मांग चली आ रही है कि गुजरात से मध्य प्रदेश का संबंध रेलवे से जुड़ जाय इसके लिए खंडवा से भूमदाबाद दाहोद की लाइन बिछाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। वहाँ काफी ट्रैफिक होता है और काफी माल लादने को मिलता है। इस के बारे में अनेक बार कहा गया लेकिन सरकार की आदत कुछ सोने की है और अनेकों बार कहने के बाद भी सुनती नहीं है। फिर मजबूर हो कर लोगों को ऐसे कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं जिससे सरकार का ध्यान एकदम आकर्षित हो जाए। जनता को आप मजबूर न करें कि उसे कोई आन्दोलन करना पड़े या ऐसा कदम उठाना पड़े। क्योंकि उत्तेजित भीड़ समय-के ऊपर कुछ भी कर सकती है। उससे रेल की और राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति की हानि होती है। इसलिए जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर आप ध्यान दें। नई रेलवे लाइनें इन स्थानों पर बिछाएं। पानी और बत्ती का इंतजाम करें और छोटी लाइन को इटावा सवाई माधोपुर और गुना तक बढ़ाएं।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : मैं समय भीतर खतम करने का प्रयास करूँगा चाहे 14 रेलवे से भलग भी मैं जाऊँ।

भारत देश में यह धारणा दिन पर दिन बढ़ी तेजी से फैल रही है कि सरकार तभी कोई काम करेगी जब सरकारी सम्पत्ति की काफी हानि हो जाए और भेरे विचार से रेल मंत्रालय इस दोष का सब से बड़ा भागीदार थे। 1971 से आज तक मैं बराबर—कहता रहा हूँ कि जरबल रोड रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऐ० टी० मेल

दोनों तरफ से जब आए तो उसके रोकने की व्यवस्था की जाए लेकिन तर्क की कोई गुंजाइश इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रही। बहुत कहने सुनने के बाद यह व्यवस्था की गई कि गोंडा से बहराइच और बलरामपुर गाड़ियों का एक कनेक्शन दे दिया जाएगा जिससे ऐ० टी० मेल से जाने वाले यात्रियों को सुविधा मिलेगी। लेकिन ये गाड़ियाँ भी टाइम से नहीं चल रही हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप जो धाड़सी दिल्ली के सखनऊ तक 10 घंटे के अन्दर पहुँच जाता है उसको अपने जिले तक पहुँचने में नाम हो जाती है। अगर वहाँ पर जंजीर खींचने का काम करें या असामाजिक तत्व टुकटुटे हो जाएं तो रुक सकती है, सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़तालें कर दें तो रुक सकती है, पत्थर बरसायें तो रुक सकती है लेकिन मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट एक बार नहीं दर्जनों बार लिखें तो तीन मिनट के लिए भी गाड़ी नहीं रुक सकती है।

जहाँ बैगन जलाए जाते हैं वहाँ ज्यादा बैगन दिए जाते हैं, जहाँ पटड़िया ज्यादा उखाड़ी जाती हैं वहाँ ज्यादा लाइनें बिछाई जाती हैं, जहाँ गैर कानूनी तरीके से गाड़ियाँ रोकी जाती हैं वहाँ गाड़ियाँ रुक जाती हैं, वहाँ जरूरत है वहाँ नहीं रुकती। जहाँ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है वहाँ ध्यान जाता नहीं। नतीजा इसका यह है बहराइच-गोंडा एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र रह गया है। वह तराई का क्षेत्र है, बहुत हरा भरा है। भनाज वहाँ है। जंगल से लकड़ी मिल जाती है। सब चीजें उपलब्ध हैं। लेकिन वहाँ यातायात के साधन नहीं हैं। यहाँ तक कि रोड ट्रम्पोट की व्यवस्था भी नहीं है। इसलिए गोंडा में तुलसीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन जो नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे पर है उसकी सिरिसिया तक जोड़ दिया जाए और नेपालगंज तक आगे ले जाया जाए तो यातायात की सुविधा हो जाएगी। दूसरे अयोध्या एक धार्मिक एवं ऐतिहासिक स्थान है। उसे नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे लाइन से लकड़मंडी से जोड़ दिया जाए।

तीसरे गोरखपुर के लिए जो रात में गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं उन में बहराइच से एक थू फस्ट

बलास कम्पाटमेंट और एक इलीपर जोड़ दिया जाए जो योरखपुर तक जाए। योरखपुर में तमाम कार्यालय हैं जिनका संबंध बहराइच जिले से रहता है। इन से बहा जाने में सुविधा हो जायगी।

ये बातें कहने हुए मैं धनुषपुरक मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि उसी दल का सदस्य होने के कारण हमारे लिए वह लाजिमी है। लेकिन कुछ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक छोटे तो गाड़ियाँ कैमिय कर दी हैं, भारी प्रसंतोष मजदूरी और रेल कर्मचारियों से है, गाड़ियाँ ठीक समय पर चलती नहीं है, खाना उन के भ्रष्ट जो मिलता है वह स्वास्थ्यवर्द्धक नहीं है, कोई कुशलता नहीं, कोई क्षमता नहीं, कोई गाड़ी बहाई नहीं गई, लेकिन मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिए विवशतापूर्वक स्थिति से विवश हो कर हम लोग इस मांग का पूर्ण समर्थन करते हैं, यदि हृदय में नहीं तो मस्तिष्क में जबरन करने हैं।

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Excess Grants (Railways) for 1971-72 and the Supplementary Demands for grants (Railways) for 1973-74.

Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to Demand No. 10—Staff Welfare—for 1973-74 and also for 1971-72. In the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 15.85 lakhs had been spent in excess on staff welfare. For the year 1973-74 a supplementary Demand of Rs. 2.29 crores has been submitted for the approval of this House.

I would like to point out that there are 14 lakhs of regular workers on Indian Railways. But there are only 5.34 lakh residential quarters. Only about 38 per cent of the regular employees are housed in these. This is the position obtaining at the end of 1973-74. Similarly, for the education of the children of 14 lakh regular Railway employees 751 educational institu-

tions are functioning. This covers only 10 per cent of the children of 14 lakh regular employees. Sir, another regrettable factor is that only 1 per cent of the children of the railway employees has got hostel facilities. There are only 14 subsidised hostels on the Indian Railways. I need not emphasise the fact that the Railway employees are subject to frequent transfers and lack of adequate hostel facilities seriously hampers the education of the children of railway employees. Similarly, the provision of residential accommodation is woefully lacking on the Railways. Only when these minimum facilities are provided to the employees of the Railways, they will be able to devote their undivided attention to their work.

Sir, I would refer to Demand No. 2 Miscellaneous Expenditure for 1971-72 under which a sum of Rs. 19.83 lakhs has been overspent. Under Demand No. 9—Miscellaneous Expenses a sum of Rs. 1.23 crores has been asked for in Supplementary Demand for the year 1973-74. I am convinced that the head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' shelters all the extravagance of the Railways. This is borne out by the fact that in 1971-72 only a sum of Rs. 15.85 lakhs has been spent in excess on Staff Welfare, a sum of Rs. 1.23 crores has been spent in excess under the head 'Miscellaneous expenditure'. I would like to have clarifications from the hon. Railway Minister for this. In fact, I demand that the head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' must be removed from the Railway Budget and in its place suitable heads covering the real expenditure must be given. Then only the House will be able to lend its full support to the Demands of the Railway Ministry.

If the Railway Minister had come forward with Excess Demands and Supplementary Demands, after spending adequate sums of money staff welfare, this House would have gladly accorded its approval. But I do not think that the Railway Ministry is keen enough or competent enough to do that

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Before I conclude, I would just refer to another important point. On the Southern Railway, the present Olavakkot Division is too unwieldy and the Divisional Headquarters is not able to pay full attention to the manifold problems of the entire Division. The people of Tamil Nadu have been demanding for long, and in fact, they have also represented to the Railway Minister repeatedly, that a new Divisional Headquarters should be located at Salem where there are all the facilities available. In view of the Salem Steel Plant coming up soon, it is essential that Salem should have a new Divisional Headquarters, after bifurcating the present Olavakkot Division. I request the hon Minister of Railways to look into this and take necessary action in this regard.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे कल्याणसुन्दरम् जी का भाषण मैंने सुना। उन के भाषण का मार यह है कि रेलवे भारत जाति का नहीं है, सिर्फ रेलवे-मैन का है और उस में जो भी भ्रामदनी होती है, वह पूरी-पूरी रेलवे-मैन का देनी चाहिये। यह सही बात नहीं है—रेलवे के ऊपर भारत जाति का चार हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, भारत जाति ने पिछन 100 साला में इतना रुपया रेलवे पर लगाया है तो 10 परसेंट के हिसाब से 400 करोड़ रुपया जैनरल रिजर्व में जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मंत्री जी ने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया है, सिर्फ 156 करोड़ रुपया उस के लिये दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बाकी का 244 करोड़ रुपया है, वह भी जैनरल रिजर्व के लिये निकालना चाहिये, उस के बाद जो कुछ बचना है, उसमें से उन का बोनस दीजिये, प्रेचुइटी दीजिये, इन्लिंगल स्ट्राइक का पैसा दीजिये, जो चाहे दीजिये।

दूसरी बात—100 साला के बाद भी रेलवे में बड़े क्लास में, जो अब सैकण्ड क्लास होने वाला है, कोई सहूलियतें नहीं बढ़ाई गई है।

रेलवे स्टाफ को कोई फिकर नहीं है कि जो उन का मालिक है, वे-मास्टर है, उन के बास्ते भी कुछ करे। रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने सप्लीमेंट्री बजट में 1800 करोड़ रुपया वे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक उन को जो ज्यादा दिया जाना है, उस के लिये प्रावीजन किया है। लेकिन मन्त्रालय है कि यह पैसा किम का है? क्या रेलवे मैनों का है या मिनिस्ट्रो का पैसा है? यह पैसा उन गरीब लोगों का है जो बड़े क्लास में बैठते हैं, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के लिये आप ने क्या किया है? वे लोग जानबरो की तरह से डिब्बों में भर कर आते हैं, अगर 100 आदमियों की कैपेसिटी है तो 400 आदमी भर कर जाते हैं और 400 आदमियों से पूरा पैसा वसूल किया जाता है। इतना पैसा लेने के बाद भी रेलवे मैनों के अन्दर जिम्मेदारी नहीं बढ़ रही है, बल्कि गैर जिम्मेदारी बढ़ रही है। आज 100 दिना में 100 हड़ताने हानी हैं, इस तरह की प्रेजर टैकिंग के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट बबल तक दबती जाएगी। यह कहना कि रेलवे बार्ड का निकाल दो, अगर आप रेलवे बोर्ड का नाम उन में से निकाल भी दें, तो भी उनमें टी. आफिमर्ज का बैठ कर काम करना पड़ेगा। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और दूसरी पार्टियों का इस तरह का प्रोपेगण्डा चल रहा है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों का माफ साफ बना दिया जाय, अगर वे लाग स्ट्राइक करना चाहेंगे तो उन को देश-द्रोही नाम दिया जायगा। जब तक इन लोगों को गृहार या ट्रेटर के नाम से नहीं पुकारेंगे, ये लोग अपने रबीयों को ठीक नहीं करेंगे। ये लोग 700 यूनियन बनाना चाहते हैं, हर आदमी गवर्नमेंट को डराना चाहता है, हमारे ट्रेन एक्जामिनर्स, गार्ड्स वगैरह को सिर्फ हरी झण्डी हिलाने के बाद हजार-बारह सौ रुपये ननक्याह मिलती है, फिर भी उन की तमस्ती नहीं होती है। झण्डी हिलाने का काम काई भी कर सकता है, क्योंकि एक्सीडेंट्स ता फिर भी होत जाते हैं। इतनी हरी-मनी मिलती है, फिर भी उन्हें कोई ज्वाल नहीं है। एक किमान 18 घन्टे खेती में काम

करता है, उस के बाद भी धामदनी घाने या न घाने का इत्तिमान नहीं रहता है, उस के बावजूद भी क्या उस ने कभी कहा है कि मैं स्ट्राइक करूँगा। इतनी मेहनत के बाद, अपना पैदा करने के बाद भी वह रेलवेमैन को खिलाने के लिये लेबी देने को तैयार है—इस बात से रेलवे मैन के प्रन्दर थोड़ा ब्याल घाना चाहिये कि वे उन के साथ कितनी गहारी कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश में यह ब्याल बढ़ता जा रहा है कि पड़े लिखे लोग खुदगर्ज हैं, वे ही जगड़ा पैदा करते हैं। जो अनपढ़ हैं, वे मेहनत कर रहे हैं। इसलिये पड़े लिखे लोगों के खिलाफ एक बहुत बड़ी मुहिम चल रही है। मैं इन पार्टियों को भी शामिल करता हूँ—ये पार्टियाँ रोजाना जगड़ा पैदा कर रही हैं। घड़े क्लाम फेब्रर 20 पैसा बढ़ा है, उस के लिये हमारे वाजपेयी जी अपने 400 शागिदों के साथ जेल जा कर घाये हैं। सीटें और सन्डे गुजारने के लिये झण्डी जगह नहीं मिली तो जेल जा कर वापस आ गये। ब्रह्मचारी लोग

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बैतूल) : ब्रह्मचारी नहीं, प्रविवाहित हैं।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : ऐसे लोगों की घर में पूछताछ नहीं होती है, इसलिये जेल को ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why not add Mr. Vaipayee in the supplementary demands? Then it will be quite relevant.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : वर्किंग एक्सपेन्सज घान रिपेअर्स एण्ड मेंटेनन्स के लिये 5-6 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मेंटेनेंस एण्ड रिपेअर्स पर जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है क्या वह टाइम से खर्च हो रहा है? जो बैंगल्ज रिपेअर के लिये जाती हैं सालों पड़ी रहती हैं और रोलिंग स्टॉक के वास्ते प्रवेलेबिल नहीं होती हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से इस की फुल डिटेल् चाहता हूँ, कितनी बैंगल्ज रिपेअर के लिये जाती हैं, कब वापस आती हैं, इस काम में

एफिशियन्सी कितनी है, लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग पर कितना टाइम लगता है—मंत्री जी अपने जबाब में पूरी तफसील दें।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for 1973-74 and the Excess Grants for 1971-72. There is a genuine apprehension that these demands have become necessary due to mismanagement of the railways by the administration and bad budgeting. When we go through the demands, we find that because there is no proper machinery in the railways to deal with claims, the people are compelled to go to the court. So, I would request the minister to see that a suitable machinery is evolved to settle claims.

Money has been spent on moving stores from place to place. The Southern Railway in particular has incurred more expenditure on this because the stores depots are not properly located to meet the needs of the different places. In Kerala, for example, if some repair has to be done, they have to carry it at least 600 Km. which means more expenditure.

Money is being demanded for operation. I have my own strong objection because there has been no operation over certain areas, as in Quilon and Trivandrum where students have to go on big agitations because there is no operation of trains. About 3000 students are travelling morning and evening to and from the colleges. The colleges have been forced to close down because trains have been cancelled. Even today the locals are not running. It happened in 1973 also. Though I support the demands, I request the minister to consider the hardship of the students and other people and see that the trains there are not cancelled.

Coming to the Excess Grants, money is demanded for being given to the Electricity Boards for generation of more electricity. Will the railway administration consider getting cheap power from areas where it is available? On that basis,

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

will you consider your electrification programme? The State I hail from is prepared to supply electricity at cheap rates. But still they cancel the trains in Kerala due to coal shortage because they have to carry two trains of coal every day to my State.

At the same time, you have shortage of diesel. Suppose, you generate electricity yourself, you need not pay more for electricity and you can electrify the whole line. I hope the Railway Minister will consider whether he can reduce the expenditure of the railways by introducing electrification in those lines where cheap electricity can be generated.

Coming to the welfare of the employees, I appreciate the appeal of the Railway Minister to the workmen not to resort to strikes at a time when the country is facing an economic crisis. But when we travel in the trains we come across the lowest category of employees, starting from attendants, and they complain about their miseries on account of maladministration in the railways. Though you talk of welfare, it is unfortunate that you do not look into the grievances of the lowest category of employees. They are disgruntled and dissatisfied because of the humiliation they suffer at the hands of their superiors. For instance, recently an attendant of the first class bogie working at Olavakkot was suddenly transferred to Madras without any reason. Did the administration think of his family or the education of his children when they made this transfer? It is this type of thing that creates dissatisfaction and even frustration among the employees. Now promotion depends not on hard work but favouritism of the top officials for which I can give hundreds of instances. I hope the Railway Minister will start dialogue with the trade unions and see that the grievances of the employees, particularly at the lower levels, are removed. I hope the Railway Board will not come in the way of any such negotiations. The Railway Minister will have to ensure that the country is not plagued with another railway strike.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I examine the nature of the additional expenses, which the Government have to incur on the railways, and for the approval of which these Supplementary Demands for Grants have been brought before the House, I find they cover a fairly wide gamut of the entire working of the railways. They include *inter alia* additional expenses on Railway Board, payment to workers, working expenses in administration, repairs, maintenance and expenditure on operating staff, a fairly wide gamut, and so we can examine the entire working of the railway administration, but I do not intend doing so.

The first and foremost is the working of the Railway Board. The Railway Board has invariably come in for an extremely unwarranted, uncharitable indictment and criticism in this House and outside this House. It is an extremely unfortunate and improper method and manner of looking at the working of the Government administration, to lay the fault for the malaise in which our railways at the moment are involved at the doors of the Railway Board alone is to completely distort facts out of all proportion. The Railway Board certainly is the Secretariat responsible for running railways, but it has its limitations. There are many factors which have to be objectively evaluated and assessed to determine what is the cause as a result of which the railways are functioning today in an extremely poor manner. The railways of any country, and much more so of a vast country such as ours, are in fact the veins and arteries of our economy.

And if these veins and arteries do not function properly, then it is inevitable that our economy is going to be put into a great disrepair and it is going to land itself in a very critical position, and it has landed. Therefore, one way to see and one way to objectively attempt to find out is: what is wrong with the railways? The first and the foremost one that strikes one is that the movement of the railways is not going on as smoothly as they ought to. If some one were to say that the Railway Board does not know how the Board

should go about, I would submit that such a person is highly prejudiced and that he has put blinkers on his eyes. The real difficulty arises on account of the extremely irresponsible attitude of the people who are manning and managing the Railways—the people in the field itself.

Unfortunately, the hon. CPI member has gone away. He was waxing eloquence about a certain supremacy of the interests of the workers. He is not the sole custodian of the interests of the working class; what about the interests of the whole nation as such? Can a set of people who are working in the Railways hold the entire country to ransom? The question here is: have they or have they not held the entire country to ransom? If they are going to dislocate the railway services, it is going to impair your economic conditions more and more critically. If the condition becomes more and more critical, the harassment, the anguish, the distress and the problem of the public are going to be more and more intense and more acute.

I can understand a few political parties being interested in harnessing public opinion against the ruling party. That is their inalienable right in a democracy. But I cannot understand where there are not certain points which must be kept above the line of political confrontation? There is one thing which must be kept above the line of political confrontation and it is the management of the railways. But what do we find? The moment there is discontent against the government, the moment there is going to be any agitation against the government and the moment there is any demand for any compensation, the first victim is the railways as if the railways symbolise the government against whom the agitating people must show their wrath and in the worst possible manner and they seem to consider that by doing so they would be rendering a service to themselves and to the nation. If one were to see what was happening in strategic places like Shirdol Katni, Bhilai due to agitation or

strike sometimes by the loco staff or by some other technical or non-technical staff, rail movement comes to a standstill, what can Mr. Qureshi do? What can Mr. Mishra do? What can the Members of the Board do about? The entire traffic is dislocated. The movement of coal is dislocated. The movement of manganese is dislocated. The movement of steel is dislocated. The movement of cement is dislocated and it only adds to the problems, worries and bothers of the people of this country. And my friend here was waxing eloquence about the interests of the working class. But what about the interests of the rest of the country? Therefore, it has to be properly understood once for all. Let not the political parties while waxing eloquence about the interests of the working class try to nurse and feather their own nests which is extremely injurious for some day they would themselves be sorry for that.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय यह डिमाण्ड पर
बान रह है क्या ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am speaking on the criticism of the Railway Board. My friends, I hope if he is capable of understanding, would see that there is a demand of Rs. 2.21 lakhs. Let me explain to him. As a result of an additional expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs offset by Rs. 2.79 lakhs it leaves a balance of Rs. 2.21 lakhs. I am, therefore, entitled to speak on the working of the Railway Board and I am entitled to speak on the working of the administration repairs maintenance etc. If I cannot speak on the Railways.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Not on the functioning of the political parties.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Atalji, you were not here. You are a responsible person. I respect you immensely. You will appreciate my arguments in this respect. Are not the railways the first and the foremost victim of all sorts of lawlessness of violence and burning and if they are the victims of this sort of violence and law-

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

lessness, who does suffer? Who does pay for it? Is it not the community which suffers? It is not the community which pays? If political parties are indulging in this sort of exploitation of the people and if political parties are encouraging and inciting this sort of attitude, is it not the political parties which need to be told about? I am sure, at least, theoretically you will not disagree with me. In practice, it is your own choice.

I now come to the wagon movement. This is a matter of very great concern to all, especially those who are concerned about the economy of the country. The wagon movement position is extremely unsatisfactory. Unless the situation improves drastically by leaps and bounds I am afraid we are going to land ourselves in very serious difficulties. The main economic difficulty that we have come across is deficit financing. There is no industrial growth and this is the reason for deficit financing. If there were more industrial growth, there would be more direct and more indirect taxes. There is insufficient, inadequate, unsatisfactory, industrial growth. Also, transport bottleneck has been identified in the Economic Survey of India as one of the very major factors. Who is responsible for this? Railway Minister is indeed responsible, but the people who are manning the show must have to take their due share of responsibility. It is those who obstruct the working of the Railways who have to take much greater responsibility for these matters. They have to show greater sense of reverence and deference to the needs of the community. Wagon movement especially in the south-eastern sector is extremely unsatisfactory. The people who man the Board are extremely understanding and in respect of the Member of the Board or the Minister, nobody can complain that they were not willing to go all out to help them. But why should it be necessary at all for us to go to all the Members or to the Minister, if things had gone on smoothly, in the normal course.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नगद नारायण जी नहीं मिलते हैं ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सात्वै : माननीय कछवाय जी, इस तरह की गलत बात करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है । बात ऐसी कीजिये जिस का कोई मतलब हो ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम ने कई बार समय मांगा लेकिन मंत्री महोदय के दर्शन नहीं होते ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सात्वै : आदमी करप्शन के बारे में पहले अपने को देखें तो ज्यादा जल्दी इस मुल्क से करप्शन निकल जायगा । दूसरे की आंख का बहुत जल्दी दिखता है अपनी का नहीं । आप बुजुर्ग हैं इसलिये आप से नम्र निवेदन है कि बात ऐसी कीजिये जिस का मतलब हो ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आप से उम्र में छोटा हूं ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सात्वै : आप उम्र में भले ही छोटे हों, मगर अक्ल में बड़े हैं ।

One major problem in respect of railway movement is corruption. Regarding movement of coal, I wish to say something. My constituency happens to be in the Colliery area. They were in the private sector and they were so managing it that the wagon movement was far more regular and satisfactory. The Coal Mine Authorities today are not able to pay bribe to the people who are loading into the wagons and therefore very heavy demurrage takes place. The movement of coal becomes extremely unsatisfactory. Same is the case with the Steel Plants. Even steel plants have to pay bribe for steel movement. This sort of corruption has crept into the Railways.

श्री पन्ना लाल बाहूपाल (गंगानगर) : [रिश्वत किम को देनी पड़ती है हम को मालूम है । बिना रेलवे बोर्ड के मम्बरों को रिश्वत दिये काम नहीं चलता ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सात्वै : आप ने अगर दी हां तो मुझे नहीं मालूम । अगर किसी और ने

की हो तो मुझे नहीं मालूम । मैं तो यहाँ यही कह रहा हूँ जिस की वजह से कोल मुवमेंट में बाधा पड़ती है ।

श्री मन्ना लाल बाबुलाल : रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बरो की बूट पालिश और खुशामद लोग करते हैं ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार लाल : बूट पालिश और खुशामद की जम्मत आप को है । अगर आप रीर-जिम्मेदाराना बात करना ठीक समझने हो तो कीजिये । क्या बात आप करने हैं, बैठ जाइये आप ।

Sir, I seek your protection. This sort of objectionable talk in the House itself, I cannot understand, Sir I was making one point that this sort of difficulty is experienced in loading of coal in my constituency. I myself am complaining that there is corruption which has crept into the lowest bottom that has created this difficulty in loading of coal. Does he understand what I am talking ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You find it difficult to understand one hon. Member. I have to understand 525 Members.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE . Anyway I have two suggestions to make to the hon Minister for Railways who is here In the backward areas of M.P., we have been demanding for quite some time for a half of trains at Betul—there is a very long stoppage between the previous halt and the next stop. You will kindly consider Betul for a stop. There is one more station by name Pandhurna. This is the only station which caters to Chindwara district. We do not have reservation from that station. I would request that these two small demands may be sympathetically considered by the Railway Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ । रेलवे मन्त्रालय पर बर्बाद हो रही है और मन्त्री जी उपस्थित नहीं हैं । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि ऐसा क्यों है । हम रेल मन्त्री को सुनना चाहते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Deputy Railway Minister is good enough. He has been authorised.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : Sir, the Railway Minister is in the Rajya Sabha.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are competent to reply.

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : रेल मन्त्री दूसरे हाउस में हैं ।

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी : अगर घटल बिहारी जी हाउस में नहीं रहे ता क्या माननीय कच्छवाय जी जनसब पार्टी के किसी दूसरे मेम्बर को नहीं बानने देंगे ?

श्री घटल बिहारी बाबुपेयी : आप ने कहा कि यह कम्पिटेट है । कुछ माना में यह ज्यादा कम्पिटेट है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is a personal question I am talking about his official competence

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may carry on. All this would not go on record

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, the hon Members who participated in this debate have touched various aspects of the functioning of the Indian Railways. Some matters are of national importance while others are of local importance like the extension of trains or stoppage of a particular train or supply of wagons to a particular area

* Not recorded.

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

One important link which helps the development of the economy of the country is the transport system between the raw material production centres and the consuming centres. Somehow if this link is affected, the whole of the economy of our country gets affected.

As the hon. Members have pointed out, we have had agitations like go-slow tactics in the Indian Railways. This has adversely affected the economy of the Indian Railways.

One hon. Member—he is not here—Shri Kalyana Sundaram was talking about the conditions of the working class in the Indian Railways. I do not know what prompted him to say that the attitude towards the working-class people by the Railway Ministry is anti-people. That is not correct. In fact, whenever they come up with their problems in their areas, the attitude of the Railway Administration has always been for the workers—for their benefit. I wish that before he can deliver his services to me, he could give proper advice to his own people that whatever ways and means they are adopting for serving the workingclass are actually not serving them but they are destroying the very concept of the workingclass in this country. What we need is proper understanding between the employer and the employee and we want to create an atmosphere of coordination and cooperation and involvement because we are now convinced that the Indian railways cannot be run by mere ordinances and orders.

14 hrs.

Sir, Mr. Sanghi referred to certain resentment in the officer class and also certain facilities to be given to the staff. It is true that promotional facilities as compared to the other departments of the Government of India were less in the Indian railways but with the upgradation of various posts in the railway administration, I am sure, the avenues of promotion will be opened to most of the staff of the Indian railways. Indian railways attach considerable importance to the facilities and ameni-

ties which we provide to our staff. We have provided about 5,34,600 residential quarters—although that covers only 38 per cent of the total staff—and more houses and quarters will be constructed. For the construction of quarters the railways are paying annually a sum of Rs. 11 crores by way of subsidised housing. The railways are running 659 hospitals with 10,460 beds and we are treating 1.6 lakh everyday in these hospitals. On this item alone we have to spend Rs. 26.77 crores annually. There are about 751 educational institutions of the Indian railways which cater to 1.4 lakh students of railway employees and we are spending Rs. 3.43 crores annually on this item. Besides that we are running 14 hostels for the children of the railway employees which are being subsidised.

Shri S. A. Kader is not here. He said the railways being the largest public sector enterprise in the country should also bear some social burdens. He should know that railways are carrying a big social burden by way of carrying certain commodities at low-rated tariff. As a public utility organisation the railways are now spending about Rs. 225 crores out of which Rs. 95 crores are being spent on suburban services and Rs. 115 crores as subsidised carriage for foodgrains, fertiliser and other commodities and about Rs. 11 crores for maintaining un-remunerative branch lines and Rs. 4 crores for giving export subsidies to exporters. This makes a total of Rs. 225 crores. There are one or two other points which hon. Members have raised I will cover them first and then come to the Supplementary Demands. Shri Sanghi had raised the question of a third terminal. It was said earlier that the third terminal in Delhi should be at Nizamuddin, but subsequently I was found that the area had some historical monuments, and therefore it has been decided not to have the third terminal at Nizamuddin but at some other place. The search for the third terminal is still on and a decision will be taken very soon.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : How much time will it take to take a decision ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I think not more than six months. Within six months we shall be able to take a decision. Shri Sanghi had also referred to the Railway Service Commission. He pointed out that the distance from the centralised Service Commission stood in the way of candidates offering themselves for recruitment. Now, it has been decided that each zone will have one Railway Service Commission. Besides, there are also certain backward areas, and it has been decided that one service commission on the North-East Frontier Railway will be set up with headquarters at Gauhati, one branch office of the Northern Railway Subordinate Service Commission at Srinagar or Jammu as may be convenient, and one branch office of the Bombay Service Commission at Jaipur. I think that this should satisfy the demands so far as Rajasthan is concerned.

Shri B. R. Shukla had raised a point about the conversion of the North Eastern Railway lines up to Raxaul and further extension up to Hetanda to be taken up. The surveys have been conducted for conversion of the section from Samastipur to Raxaul via Muzaffarpur or via Darbhanga, and the reports are under consideration. Another survey for a new line from Raxaul to Hetanda in Nepal has also been completed. The survey report is under consideration in consultation with the External Affairs Ministry and the Government of Nepal.

With regard to the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I wish to say that these Supplementary Demands for Grants aggregating to Rs. 20.29 crores are intended to cover post budgetary increases in expenditure.

Of this amount, Rs. 18.32 crores is under revenue expenditure. The additional provision is essentially required to provide for payments arising out of implementation of Pay Commission's Recommendations as accepted by the Government. Some pro-

vision is also required repairs and maintenance of rolling-stock in order to increase the availability by reducing inefficiencies, increase in casual labour rates, liquidation of outstanding compensation claims, more expenditure on consumable stores including increase in cost etc. The supplementary appropriations for charged expenditure aggregating to Rs. 1.38 crores are intended to cover payments in satisfaction of court decrees and these are brought to the notice of Parliament.

The details of increased Demands under each Grant have been adequately explained in the book of Supplementary Demands already presented to the House.

With regard to the 'Excess Grants' during the year 1971-72, excesses over the sanctioned grants/appropriations occurred under 9 voted grants and one charged appropriation. These excesses amounted to Rs. 46.15 crores.

While recommending the regularisation of these excesses, the Public Accounts Committee observed that the reasons for the sudden deterioration in the position during 1971-72 should be investigated so as to take appropriate action to keep the excesses to the minimum in future. The Committee further desired that the system of estimation of expenditure on the Railways should be improved.

The excess of Rs. 46.15 crores was mainly shared by two grants, viz. Grant No. 15—Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund—(Rs. 29.37 crores), and Grant No. 18—Appropriation to Development Fund (Rs. 8.70 crores). The excess under grant No. 15 was mainly contributed by Stores Suspense (Rs. 17.15 crores) and workshop Manufacture Suspense (Rs. 7.50 crores).

The unusual conditions that prevailed during 1971-72 were the main contributory

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

cause of failure to anticipate heavy excesses in inventory holdings etc. Briefly stated, these were :—

- (a) During the year a certain amount of stockpiling had to be done to meet the transportation requirements of 10 million refugees from Bangladesh as also in view of the Indo-Pak hostilities.
- (b) the impact of heavy increase in price level during the year could not be fully anticipated.
- (c) Most of the foreign suppliers insisted on 30 per cent advance payment along with the order for import of materials instead of 5 per cent as was the practice earlier. Some major Indian suppliers also started insisting upon a similar provision. Because of the general credit squeeze, other Indian firms also started insisting on 95 per cent to 100 per cent advance payments at the time of despatch in keeping with contracts with DGS&D.

Some of the important steps taken in this regard are as under : Inventory control cells have been set up on the Indian Railways with one of the main objectives as proper anticipation of budget requirements of stores. A high-level committee headed by the Deputy Minister of Railways has been set up in January 1973 to review the procedures of stores procurement and other inventory control functions. Railways have been asked to keep closer liaison with the Pay and Accounts Officers to ensure better control over the receipt of debits within the budget availability. In order to ensure compliance with the provisions contained in the Indian Railways Code for Mechanical Department relating to the review of balances under workshop manufacture suspense account etc. instructions have been issued to the Railways in March 1973 that meetings should be held between Works Managers and Workshop Accounts Officers every months and at the junior and senior administrative levels at

headquarters quarterly and half-yearly. I am glad to inform the House that as a result of the various remedial measures taken, the appropriation accounts for 1972-73, which have already been presented to the House, show a much better picture, the excess over voted grants/charged—appropriations being only Rs. 10.21 crores compared to the heavy excess of Rs. 46.15 crores which occurred during 1971-72. With these words I conclude.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The whole country is agitated over the movement of coal and other essential commodities to which I referred in my speech. May we have some idea of the present position of movement of coal and other essential commodities in various sectors ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाये हैं, मंत्री महोदय ने उन में से किसी का भी जवाब नहीं दिया है। जो लोग मरे हैं, उन को मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया, छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने और पानी बत्ती की व्यवस्था न किये जान के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I will briefly touch on the point made by Shri Kachwai first. He said that all those people who die in the railways are not paid compensation. Under the new Act, anybody who dies as a result of an accident on the Indian Railways is paid Rs. 50,000 as compensation; the only thing is that the legal heirs of the persons should make the claim and it is only then that the compensation is paid.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दिल्ली के पास जो दुर्घटना हुई थी, उस में मरने वालों का मुआवजा तो तत्काल दे दिया गया था। अन्य दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि मुआवजे के लिये क्लेम दाखिल किये जायें। यह भेदभाव क्यों है ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : There is no discrimination between Delhi and any other part of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kach-wai, you can write to him.

SHRI MODH. SHAFI QURESHI : With regard to coal loading, I must make one thing clear, that the Railways are in a position to carry all the coal available with the Coal Mines Authority this time. The only difficulty is that in certain mines there are no siding facilities. We have also had a spate of agitations which greatly hampered coal movement. In normal conditions, I can assure the House that the Railways are in a position to carry all the coal offered by the mines.

SHRI N K P SALVE : He is carrying coal to Newcastle.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय उपाध्यक्ष महादय,
भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री ने यह घोषणा की थी कि छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में बदला जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महादय इन बारे में आश्वासन दें कि स्थानियर में जो छोटी लाइन जिवपुरी आदि जगहों पर उम का बड़ी लाइन में बदला जायेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, you can write to him.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय उपाध्यक्ष महादय,
मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI : I will examine it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will write to you in reply. I can allow one or two questions. But it cannot be a sort of running dialogue between the Minister and the member. This sort of thing cannot go on.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय उपाध्यक्ष महादय,
मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI : I had said I will examine it. But if he wants

a reply now, I can give it. Conversion of the Gwalior-Shivpuri NG section should, according to him, be taken up. So far no survey for the conversion has been done, but the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee which went into the question of conversion of all NG, and MG branch lines did not recommend the conversion of this line.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is—

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :—

Demands Nos 1 to 6, 8, 10 and 16.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is—

“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof

Demands Nos 4 to 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18 and 19.

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO 2
BILL, 1974

14.16. hrs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) : I beg to
move for leave to introduce a Bill to
authorise payment and appropriation of
certain further sums from and out of the

Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause-by-clause consideration, and I shall put the motion to the vote.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MODH. SHAFI QURESHI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.18 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3
BILL*, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25-3-1974.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move‡ :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause-by-clause consideration, and I shall put the motion to the vote.

The question is :

"Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.21 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1973-74

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the supplementary Demands for Grants.

DEMAND NO. 6. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the years ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO 9.—Department of Co-operation

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,12,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Co-operation'."

† Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 11. Foreign Trade.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 16. Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,48,46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—working Expenses'."

DEMAND NO. 18—Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,30,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 19.—Ministry of Defence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,88,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 20.—Defence Services—Army.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 139,38,89,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of Defence Services—'Army'."

DEMAND NO. 21—Defence Services—Navy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,77,03,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 22—Defence Services—Air Force.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,92,66,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 23.—Defence Services—Pensions, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions etc'."

DEMAND NO. 24.—Defence Capital Outlay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,98,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 26.—Education.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 28.—Ministry of External Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,18,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 29.—Ministry of Finance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,59,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 32.—Taxes on Income etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Taxes on Income etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 34.—AUDIT.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 37.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,45,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Opium and Alkaloid Factories'."

DEMAND NO. 38.—Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 89,36,60,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 95,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 106,36,02,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance' "

DEMAND NO 40 —Loans to Government Servants, etc

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Loans to Government Servants, etc' "

DEMAND NO 44 —Ministry of Heavy Industry.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 11,77,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Heavy Industry' "

DEMAND NO. 45 —Heavy Industries

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 46.—Ministry of Home Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 48.—Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 12,45,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' "

DEMAND NO 49 —Police

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 465,37,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police' "

DEMAND NO. 50 —Census

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 16,53,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 51.—Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,69,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,16,93,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs."

DEMAND NO. 53—Chandigarh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,31,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND NO. 54.—Andaman and Nicobar Islands

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 59,28,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,66,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 44,03,000

on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli'."

DEMAND NO. 57.—Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 37,53,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 58 Ministry of Industrial Development.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 59.—Industries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,77,42,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 71.—Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,10,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 9,28,18,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 75.—Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,72,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 77.—Ports, Light Houses and Shipping.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 11,65,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Ports, Light Houses and Shipping."

DEMAND NO. 78.—Road and Inland Water Transport.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,49,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Road and Inland Water Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 79.—Department of Steel.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,46,88,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

DEMAND NO. 80.—Department of Mines.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,05,77,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 83.—Meteorology.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,30,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 87.—Public Works.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 91,78,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 32,30,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 90.—Atomic Energy Research and Development.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,59,72,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research and Development'."

DEMAND NO. 93.—Archaeology.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,64,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 97.—Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 77,28,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND NO. 102.—Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,85,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 103.—Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Before I lend my support to the supplementary demands for grants, I have to submit a few things. What is asked for is a fabulous amount of Rs. 865.60 crores, of which Rs. 386.83 crores are on revenue account, Rs. 57.27 crores on capital account and Rs. 421.53 crores for disbursement of loans and advances.

The explanatory note on supplementary demand No. 32 says :

"Additional provision of Rs. 189.05 lakhs is required to meet expenditure on 2384 additional posts, as detailed in the annexure, created after the presentation of the Budget. The additional strength of officers and staff would result in a more effective functioning of the Income-tax Department and speed up collection of tax, realisation of arrears, finalisation of appeals, valuation of property, etc. Following the increase in the number of posts, additional provision is also required for payment of wages to daily wage workers in new offices, travelling expenses of new officers and staff hiring of buildings for office accommodation and purchase of furniture and other office equipment."

I do not grade more staff; let them have more I.T.Os. but what has happened to the realisation of income-tax arrears? Is it not a fact that arrears have gone up in recent years? There is a tendency for the assessee, especially employers, mill-magnates and big sharks to drag on litigation. In fact I come from Kanpur where the non-payment of revenue is the capital

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

of many capitalists. What action has been taken to realise arrears not only in Kanpur but also in other metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other places?

There is also mention about daily wage workers. I represent the income-tax employees and I am really sorry that these daily wage employees are kept on daily wages for ten years, 12 years or even 15 years without regularising their services. When the casual workers in the Railways and in the Defence department are going to be regularised, why in this particular department where the work is of a permanent nature these workers remain on daily wages for ages? I am happy that I took up the matter with Shri K. R. Ganesh and he gave an assurance that he would see that this problem was solved. Yet these workers have not yet been regularised. In the same demand an additional provision of Rs. 303.76 lakhs had been made for meeting expenditure on the implementation of the Government's decision on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations. The benefit of the Pay Commission report will not go to these people because they are on daily wages. Let a committee be appointed to go into this question so that at least those who have put in a year's service or two years' service might be confirmed or made a regular employee. I can appreciate a casual worker being appointed for a specific job if the job is intermittent or if it is not of a permanent nature. But, in these offices, I find that even after seven or eight years, they have not been made permanent or even regular, even though the job is there.

Then, Sir, I come to the Pay Commission's Report. Even today, there are many pay scales for which, no announcement has been made by the Government. I am not talking about Class I Officers only. There is the demand from the technocrats that they should be treated on par with IAS Officers. That fight is going on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under what Demand No?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Under every demand, there is a head 'Additional Provision for implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is part of the general discussion which has been going on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It has been clearly mentioned. I am fully within the ambit of the discussion. I hope I am absolutely relevant. I am mentioning those recommendations, which have not been implemented. The Class I Officers, whether they are doctors or they are engineers, have demanded, and correctly so, that they should be given parity with IAS Officers and there is no reason why a technocrat should be paid less than a person who comes from the Services.

Then, Sir, about the house rent allowance. A solemn decision was taken that all the recommendations will be implemented from 1st January 1973. What happened to this recommendation? Why, in this particular case, namely, house rent allowance, it is being implemented from 1st November 1973, when all the recommendations have to be implemented from 1st January 1973? In fact, they should have been implemented right from the time the Pay Commission was appointed. But, this was not accepted due to the financial burden involved, and it was agreed that this will be given effect to from 1st January 1973. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, why it is being delayed so much. Is it a fact that this is being delayed only because some of those who are occupying Government quarters will lose them. Their cases should be condoned and they should be written off. But, the bulk of the Central Government employees should not suffer, in the matter of house rent allowance, simply because some people might lose something. I would request, in all fairness, that whatever recommendations that have been made, should be implemented immediately. I would also request that certain pay scales which have not been

announced, should be announced immediately and house rent allowance should be paid from 1st January 1973.

Another question is this. You are aware that all the Federations of the Railways and all the unions...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. This is excluding Railways.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not only railway employees. Even if I exclude railway employees, all the associations of the Central Government employees are very much agitated and there is growing discontent among the Central Government employees because of the disparity between them and those working in the public sector undertakings. The other day I mentioned this. If the Life Insurance Corporation or the General Insurance Corporation can pay a minimum wage of Rs. 380 or Rs. 390, if the public undertakings like IIC or BHIL can pay Rs. 296 or Rs. 310 as minimum wage, why the Central Government employees alone should be paid only Rs. 196. I am not able to convince them logically. Is it only because they are more in number? This is most unfair and this is the gravest injustice done to the Central Government employees. I would urge that they should be given parity with the employees of the public undertakings. They should be given a national minimum wage.

Then, I come to Demand No. 79—Department of Steel—Bokaro. Sir, I have nothing to say about Bokaro. Bokaro has been coming up very nicely. But, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about one thing. Who was responsible for working out a shady deal to bring in one Mr. K. M. George, as part-time Chairman, from the Tatas? When Bokaro is coming up very nicely, who is the person who wants Bokaro to become Tata-oriented? Why the name of Mr. K. M. George was selected? Why his name was suggested knowing fully well that this gentleman left Bokaro at a time when the Prime Minister wanted

him to stay? How is it that a new set-up is coming up in Bokaro? Why the Managing Director was suddenly shifted? Why he has been sent back to Defence? What harm did he do? Sir, we know that this man gave his life for Bokaro. He was taken from Defence at the request of Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, when he was alive.

When he was Minister, he asked this gentleman to come and take charge of Bokaro. All the leading newspapers in the country have written about the shady and ungraceful manner in which he was removed from Bokaro. At the instance of whom? There should be some investigation because Bokaro should not suffer in the hands of those who talk of progressive things and socialism but who in their heart want Tata to thrive and expand at the cost of Bokaro. I want a clear-cut answer to this.

Government pensioners have been given a very paltry amount recently. Of course, I congratulate the minister for doing something for them, but their condition excites horror than pity. This decision should be implemented retrospectively and the quantum of their pension should be raised. Pensioners who are getting Rs. 50 or 60 or even 300 as pension, find it impossible to make both ends meet and they cannot have two square meals a day.

The exemption limit for income-tax has been raised from Rs. 5000 to 6000 recently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are discussing Supplementary Demands. The point is whether these Supplementary Demands should be granted at all.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They should not be granted at all. We know it will be passed; let us have the satisfaction of criticising the Government at least.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On the proper occasion, you must criticise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Even at this late hour, the Finance Minister may realise the necessity of being more objective and do something. As I said, the exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 3,000 to 6,000 in accordance with the recommendations of the Wanchob Commission. But what is Rs. 6,000 today when prices are rising so high? Can the minister say that Rs. 6,000 today is the same as Rs. 6,000 two years or even one year before? Money has lost the value beyond expectations. So, I would request the minister to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 12,000 or if that is not possible at least to Rs. 10,000, so that the middle-class employees are covered.

We are today going to pass these demands and hand over nearly a thousand crores to this Government which is squandering the money. University and college teachers have come in thousands from various parts of the country protesting against the non-implementation of a particular award given by the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This was raised in the morning.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yes, but they are still there. That award has not been implemented.

We are discussing the demands of the Agricultural Ministry and other ministries. One of the biggest fertiliser factories in the country in Kanpur-Indian Explosives—has been closed down because there is no power. Somebody says, coal has not reached. Somebody says there was some bungling in power. In addition, 54,000 employees belonging to the textile mills are laid off in Kanpur because of the power crisis. We were assured in the House that power will be supplied to all industries. Under the defence department, there are 5 or 6 ordnance factories in Kanpur alone. If power is not restored within 15 days,

I am afraid all these ordnance factories which are making sophisticated weapons are going to close down.

Then only one shift will be there. It is a serious matter and it is going to become a law and order situation in Kanpur. So, I would request the hon. Minister to convey my feeling to the Minister of Steel & Mines.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He himself is there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He must go to the coalfields and see whether there is anything wrong there. He must ensure that there is proper coordination between his Ministry and the Railway Ministry. Now we do not know who is wrong. Within a couple of days Kanpur, which is the biggest industrial city in UP, will be in the midst of a power crisis and the workers will be laid off. In case it is not arranged within a week there is going to be a serious law and order situation in Kanpur, the responsibility for which will be squarely on this Government; because, the Chief Minister has already taken up the issue with the Centre. He has been assured during the election and also after the election that there will be sufficient supplies and yet the situation now is very bad. The condition of the ill-clad and ill-paid workers is pitiable. There will be a huge demonstration on the 1st of April after which there will be a general strike. I hope the hon. Minister will consider the points I have raised and take necessary remedial action.

* **SHRI F. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 1973-74.

At the very outset I would refer to Demand No. 26—Education—for Rs. 1000.

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Here I would like to point out one important point. Sir, today throughout the country there is widespread student unrest. On 22nd February 1973, a Committee was constituted to go into the question of student unrest in the country. This Committee has not yet met even for once. In reply to starred Question No. 179, on 4th March 1974, the hon. Minister of Education stated that there is a probability of this Committee meeting for the first time in April, 1974. You can imagine what importance is being given by the Central Government to go into the question of student unrest in the country.

I wish to bring to your kind attention the basic reason for student unrest in the country. On 30-6-1973, 35.25 lakhs of young people who have passed matriculation examination and above are on the live registers of employment exchanges. On 30-6-1971 their number was 20.53 lakhs. But on 30-6-73 their number rose by 75 per cent. When the unemployment situation is reaching such alarming proportions, what has the Government done to reduce its rigours? As a result of economy measures adopted by the Central Government to contain the inflationary pressures, the Central Government effected a saving of Rs. 30 crores by not implementing employment-oriented schemes. In 1973-74, HALF-A-MILLION JOBS programme was started with a capital investment of about Rs. 100 crores. I would like to know how much money has been spent on this programme and how many jobs have been created under this scheme.

On account of acute shortage of raw materials like coal, oil, electric power, the unemployment problem will become still worse. In the newspapers, every day we see that so many hundreds and thousands of workers have been laid out etc. I would request that the Central Government should take energetic and effective steps to tackle the unemployment problem from all sides. If the Government had come forward with supplementary demands for such worth-

while schemes, this House would have been more than willing to accord its approval. But I have no faith in this Government and I do know that they are in capable of tackling such serious problems.

I need elaborately deal with the problem of urban housing in our country. Last year, as an economy measure the Central Government suspended the loan assistance being given to the Central Government employees for house construction. In Delhi, the loan facility to buy the flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority, an organ of the Central Government, was also denied to the Central Government employees. I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to revoke the suspension of loan facility to the Central Government employees for house construction and also for purchasing D.D.A. flats.

Lastly, I would refer to the Income-tax arrears amounting to Rs. 798 crores. If only the Government had taken vigorous steps to collect the income tax arrears, there would have been no necessity at all for these supplementary demands. I hope that the Central Government will take the measures necessary for collecting the income-tax arrears at least in the coming financial year.

Sir, the Salem Steel Project is moving at snail's pace. I request the Government to expedite the implementation of this project, a dream-child of the 4 crore Tamil-people. As you know, Sir, 1974-75 is the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. I request the hon. Minister of Finance to give full financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu for all the schemes formulated for implementation in 1974-75.

In conclusion, I would point out that the Government of India have not done well in reducing the allocation for natural calamities in 1974-75 Budget. I hope that the Central Government would be liberal in the matter of extending financial assistance to the States afflicted by such natural calamities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I am thankful to the hon. Members for briefly participating in this debate on Supplementary Demands.

Before I come to some of the specific points may I, with your permission, mention that the present batch of Supplementary Demands involves an additional expenditure of Rs. 865.63 crores of which Rs. 386.83 crores are on Revenue Account and Rs. 57.27 crores on Capital Account and Rs. 421.53 crores for disbursement of Loans and Advances. Although, the sum asked for, is quite big, as the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee mentioned, if you go through the break-up of this sum, it will indicate that the amounts asked for are necessary for the furtherance of the policies of the Government and for the furtherance of the economic development and also for meeting certain social services and commitments.

Out of this Demand of Rs. 865.63 crores, Rs. 171.27 crores are for defence and Rs. 350.20 crores are for assistance provided to the State Governments *inter alia* for drought relief operations on account of the widespread and unprecedented drought and various other natural calamities that the States had to face. Therefore, this heavy demand has to be provided for drought assistance etc. to the State Governments.

Also the finances of the Railways have not been satisfactory and the House had the opportunity to discuss this earlier. Rs. 106.36 crores had to be given to the Railways as loan assistance. For the implementation of the Government decisions on the Pay Commission recommendations Rs. 134.93 crores had to be provided.

Now, these only indicate that these are inescapable expenditure and were necessary for meeting the requirements of the States as well as the Centre, in relation to help to the States, in relation to Defence Services, in relation to the economy of the country and the growth of the economy

and also in relation to the social commitments, implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations and various other things.

Then, Shri Banerjee raised some specific points. One is about the very large allotment asked for regarding the administration of the Income-tax Department. He is aware that the Income-tax Department was very much under-staffed and to meet the various challenges of arrears, of evasion of concealment and of the complexities of these problems this is the minimum that is necessary and therefore this had to be done. And with this staff it will be easier to bring about better results in the tax administration.

About daily-wage workers, I had an occasion to go into this matter. I think the Board had issued an order sometime back to various representatives of the unions that in respect of daily-wage categories, those who have completed two or three years or so—I am not sure about the period—should be brought on to the regular salary scale in the regular establishment. If there are persons who have put in 10 or 15 years, I am not aware of this, I will certainly look into it. I don't think they should continue beyond this period. I don't remember whether it was specifically two or three years, but I know, specific orders were given.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI (Gopalganj): What happens is this. The worker works for two or three years, their services are terminated so that they cannot count their continuity of services...

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No, that will not be accepted. That will be unfair. I will personally look into this.

Then the hon. Member has raised about many points. Regarding the Pay Commission...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: House rent allowance. I asked about House-rent allowance. Why not it be given from 1st January, 1973?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I will convey the views of the hon. Member to the hon. Minister. I am not prepared for this point of the Pay Commission which he has raised.

Then he asked about Bokaro. That is an administrative matter. I will convey the views of the hon. Member to the Minister of Steel. My colleague the Deputy Minister is also here. It would not be possible for me to go into the details of this thing.

So far as pensioners are concerned, recently, the Government of India has increased *ad hoc* increase of the pensions. Minimum pension has been raised to all pensioners who retired before 1-1-73. They will be entitled to this *ad hoc* relief, as well as, for the first time, on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, Government has accepted and those pensioners will be entitled to a dearness relief on the basis of every rise of 16 points. Now, Sir, this is for the first time that this has been accepted and this will go a long way in meeting the demands and the difficulties that the pensioners face. Of course it will involve tremendous amount of outlay from the side of the Government, but it was a policy which the Government had accepted and this will help the pensioners to that extent.

These are some of the specific points which the hon. Members have raised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about power crisis?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This House had opportunity to discuss about the power failure and about the difficulty which he mentioned regarding Kanpur. I will convey the views of the hon. Member to the Minister.

With these words, I request that these Demands may be accepted by the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof —

DEMAND NOS — 6, 9, 11, 16, 18 to 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 37 to 40, 44 to 46, 48 to 51, 53, 54, 56 to 59, 71, 75, 77 to 80, 83, 87, 90, 93, 97, 102 and 103."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1974*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move** :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 25-3-74

**Introduced Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

financial year 1973-74 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up Clause by clause. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3 the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.53 hrs.

NORTH EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION) AMENDMENT—BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the North-eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill. Shri Mohsin.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill is a minor piece of legislation which seeks to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 and is intended to replace the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974.

As a result of the reorganisation of Assam under the principal Act of 1971 as from 21-1-1972, the Assam State Electricity Board and the Assam State Warehousing Corporation existing at that time in the composite State of Assam became inter-State corporations. A provision was made in section 53 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971 for the continued functioning of these two bodies in all the territories of the composite State, i.e., the present State of Assam, the State of Meghalaya and the Union Territories of Mizoram. It was also provided in sub-section (3) of the same section that these bodies will cease to function and stand dissolved on the expiry of a period of two years from the date of reorganisation or such earlier date as the Central Government may, by order, appoint. At the time of drawing up the legislation of 1971 it was expected that the Government of Assam and Meghalaya would evolve appropriate schemes within the period of two years specified in the Act for establishing joint or separate bodies to take over the functions of these bodies. However, due to pressure of diverse problems which the new administrative units had to face it could not be possible for them to evolve fully the necessary schemes. In order, therefore, to avoid any abrupt situation developing because of the automatic dissolution of these bodies by efflux of time, it became necessary to provide for the continued functioning of these bodies as Inter-State bodies for a further period not exceeding one year beyond the period of two years specified in sub-section (3)

of section 53 of the Act of 1971, and thereby allow time for the appropriate schemes being formulated. That is why the necessary amendment had to be made before the expiry of the period of two years mentioned in the Act of 1971. As the Parliament was not in session, an Ordinance amending the relevant provision of the principal Act was promulgated by the President on 19-1-1974. The present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance. I now commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

DR. RANEN SEN—I think there are no speakers.

The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. I think there are no amendments.

The question is :—

"That Clauses 2 to 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :—

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.57 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE : CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
F. H. MOHSIN) : I move the following
Resolutions :

"In pursuance of clause (a) of section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), this House resolves that the Central Government may, after consultation with the High Court of Delhi, by notification, direct that, in respect of the Union territory of Delhi, the references in sections 108, 109 and 110 of the said Code to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be construed as references to the Executive Magistrate".

"In pursuance of clause (a) of section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), this House resolves that the Central Government may, after consultation with the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, by notification, direct that, in respect of the Union territory of Chandigarh, the references in sections 108, 109 and 110 of the said Code to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be construed as references to an Executive Magistrate".

Regarding these Resolutions, I wish to tell the House that recently, the Criminal Procedure Code has been passed in this House and in that, there is a slight amendment from the former Code of Criminal Procedure regarding functions in regard to Sections 108, 109 and 110. The functions under these sections have been given to

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

the judicial magistrate. A new section has been included in the Code of Criminal Procedure which empowers any State Government or Union Territory Administration to take the powers under Section 108, 109 and 110 and give them to the Executive Magistrate instead of the Judicial Magistrates. So, that section was introduced in the new Code of Criminal Procedure just to maintain the existing arrangements that may be prevailing in so many States and the Union Territories.

As regards Delhi and Chandigarh, I wish to state that the arrangements so far were that these functions under these Sec. 108, 109 and 110 have been allocated to the Executive Magistrates but in respect of some other States, they have been allocated to the Judicial Magistrates. So, it is only with a view to continue the existing arrangements in Delhi and Chandigarh that these Resolutions have been brought before the House in accordance with the provision contained in Clause (a) of Sec. 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. These are the Resolutions in respect of Delhi and Chandigarh. We are not including anything new in this. We wish only to continue the existing arrangement that is prevailing in Delhi and Chandigarh. That is why these Resolution have been brought.

After these Resolutions are passed, we have to consult the High Courts of Delhi, Punjab and Haryana and then the notification has to be issued. After that only it will come into effect. Therefore, I commend both the Resolutions for acceptance of this House.

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Statutory Resolutions moved :

"In pursuance of clause (a) of section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) this House resolves that the Central Government may, after consultation with the High Court of Delhi, by notification, direct that, in respect of the Union territory of Delhi, the references in sections 108, 109 and

110 of the said Code to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be construed as references to "an Executive Magistrate."

"In pursuance of clause (a) of section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) this House resolves that the Central Government may, after consultation with the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, by notification, direct that, in respect of the Union territory of Chandigarh, the references in sections 108, 109 and 110 of the said Code to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be construed as references to an Executive Magistrate."

श्री श्री० आर० बड़े (हरियाणा) इसका बारे में मैं एक सफाई चाहता हूँ। 108, 109 और 110 का संकलन है, इनका आप इराज न कर रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि ज्यूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट के बारे में रफ़ेस का एग्जिक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट का रफ़ेस हुआ समझा जाना चाहिये। रिमांड देने का अधिकार है या नहीं यह एग्जिक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट का पता भी नहीं होता है। उनका यह अधिकार नहीं है। 108, 109, 110 और 114 में वह रिमांड नहीं दे सकता है। वाजपेयी जी को उन्होंने रिमांड दे दिया यह सभापति आज सदन में उठ चुका है। अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि उनको ज्यूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट माना जाए, तो फिर परसन को भी आप का चेन्न करना चाहिये। एग्जिक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट का जब आप ज्यूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट मानते हैं और उसको पावज़ उसको देते हैं तो क्या उनके लिए भी यह जरूरी नहीं होगा कि वे लायर हो वम साल की उनकी प्रेक्टिस होनी चाहिये या और जो क्वालिफिकेशन है वे उनका होनी चाहिये? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यो परसन इस वक्त एग्जिक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट है उनको भी आप चेन्न कर रहे हैं जब आप उनको ज्यूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट की पावज़ दे रहे हैं? क्या उनके बास्ते कोई रेजिस्ट्रेशन रख रहे हैं या केवल सीजन को फना है, ना मे जो गडबड होती है उनको

दूर करने के लिए एग्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट को ज्वा-
डिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट कर रहे हैं ? यही प्रश्न मैं
पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Sir, as I have already mentioned, the intention of moving these Resolutions is to keep up the continuity of the present arrangement that is prevailing in the Union territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. If there are any faulty decisions by the executive magistrates, there is a provision that they could approach the High Court in revision. My hon friend has pointed out some instances where proper decisions by the executive magistrates were not taken I am not aware of such instances. But if such instances are there, people have got the remedy to go to the High Court. The Central Government cannot interfere in these matters which are of a judicial nature. Hence I again appeal to the House to accept these Resolutions.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"In pursuance of clause (a) of section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), this House resolves that the Central Government may, after consultation with the High Court of Delhi, by notification, direct that, in respect of the Union territory of Delhi, the references in sections 108, 109 and 110 of the said Code to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be construed as references to an Executive Magistrate."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"In pursuance of clause (a) of section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), this House resolves that the Central Government may, after consultation with the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, by notification,

direct that, in respect of the Union territory of Chandigarh, the references in sections 108, 109 and 110 of the said Code to a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be construed as references to an Executive Magistrate."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

ECONOMIC OFFENCES (INAPPLICABILITY OF LIMITATION) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the inapplicability of the provisions of Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to certain economic offences, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 introduces a provision prescribing periods of limitation for taking cognizance of certain offences by courts. The term 'offence' as defined in the Code includes offences not only under the Indian Penal Code but also under the Income-tax and the other direct and indirect taxes Acts as well as various other economic laws. The period of limitation prescribed is six months, if the offence is punishable with fine only, one year, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and three years of the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years. No limitation applies to offences punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding three years. Offences for which a person can be prosecuted under the direct tax Acts are punishable with fines or imprisonment extending up to two years only. Hence, all these offences will be affected by the periods of limitation prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Some of the other Acts like the Customs Act, the Central Excise and Salt Act and the Gold (Control) Act do provide for imprisonment for a term

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

up to seven years if the value of the smuggled goods, gold etc. exceeds Rs. 1 lakh. While the bigger offences under these latter Acts will thus be saved, offences relating to making of a false declaration etc. and individual cases where the amount involved is up to Rs. 1 lakh only will still be hit by the new provisions about limitations.

The period of limitation counts either from the date of the offence or from the date the offence comes to the knowledge of the aggrieved person or a police officer, or from the date on which the identity of the offender is known to the aggrieved person or to the police officer who is making the investigations. It is doubtful whether an officer of the Department administering the law can be said to be an aggrieved person for this purpose. Thus, the limitation will have to be counted in every case from the date of the offence. This would lead to serious difficulties in the administration of several laws dealing with economic offences.

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI in the Chair]

In regard to offences under the direct tax laws, an offence may come to the notice of the Department several years after its commission. For instance, assessments under the Income-tax Act can be reopened within eight or even sixteen years in cases of concealment. Offences detected in such proceedings may thus get barred by limitation for purposes of prosecution. Further, assessments in the bigger and more complicated cases can usually be completed only towards the end of the period of limitation for completing assessments, which is two years from the end of the assessment year under the Income-tax Act. In such cases, even if the offence detected in the course of the assessment is one punishable with imprisonment for more than one year, there will be hardly any time left, after completing the assessment, for starting prosecution proceedings.

Similarly, a search conducted, on receipt of information, may bring to light concealment and tax fraud committed several years earlier, but with the new provision of limitation, it may not be possible to prosecute the offender in such a case either. Offences regarding non-deduction of tax at source or non-payment of tax deducted may also come to light only after the period of limitation of one year applicable to such cases has already expired.

In relation to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, similar difficulties are bound to arise in respect of prosecutions. For instance, the Supreme Court has held that prosecutions under section 23 (1) (b) of that Act cannot be launched unless the process of adjudication proceedings has been gone through. This process takes time and it is often years before the cases are ripe for filing complaints in the courts. Another problem under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act relates to prosecutions for non-payment of penalties as provided under section 23 F of that Act. The date of the offence is the date when the penalty has fallen due and the party has not paid the same. In a large number of cases, the Enforcement Directorate has not filed any prosecutions so far, since the parties have filed appeals before the Appellate Board. Prosecuting the parties when the appeals are pending would not be proper, but then in the meanwhile, the period of limitation may run out.

Under the Customs Act and Central Excises and Salt Act, investigation and adjudication proceedings in many cases take time. Quite often offences come to light long after their commission. Since it is desirable that prosecutions are launched after the adjudication proceedings are over, counting of limitation from the date of commission of the offence would create difficulties in respect of these Acts as well. More or less similar problems would arise in respect of offences under the other Acts listed in the Schedule to the Bill.

The provision of limitation introduced through the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 would thus create serious difficulties

in implementing the Government's policy of prosecuting those guilty of economic offences. It is, therefore, proposed in this Bill to make the provisions of Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 inapplicable to prosecutions for offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule to the Bill and also for any other offences which under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, may be tried along with such offences.

The proposal in this Bill is laudable and I hope that it will receive the unanimous support of the House.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That the Bill to provide for the inapplicability of the provisions of Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to certain economic offences, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

श्री श्री० धार० बड़े (खरगान) : महापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय न जा बिन पेश किया है उस का उद्देश्य या प्रयोजन है, लेकिन कांड आफ क्रिमिनल प्रामीजर में पीरियड आफ लिमिटेशन की 'जा' व्यवस्था की गई है, उस के पीछे भावना यह है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति पर किसी आफन के बारे में कार्यवाही किय जाने की तबतक न लटकती रहे। सरकार ने कोड आफ क्रिमिनल प्रामीजर का पास करने समय इस तरह ध्यान नहीं दिया। अब उस को बुझि आई है कि कुछ आफेंसिज की इनवेस्टीगेशन आदि में टाइम लगता है, इस रिये लिमिटेशन की व्यवस्था को खत्म कर दिया जाये। अगर हम में ज्यादा टाइम लगता है, तो या तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही ज्यादा करनी चाहिए, और या लिमिटेशन की व्यवस्था को ही खत्म कर देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हू कि गवर्नमेंट की यह नीति गलत है कि लिमिटेशन की व्यवस्था

का खत्म कर दिया जाये, जिन के परिणामस्वरूप लोगों के लिए पर प्रामीजेशन की तबतक नटकती रहेगी।

मन्त्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि लिमिटेशन की व्यवस्था का खत्म करने के साथ साथ सरकारी कर्मचारियों का भी यह हिदायत दी गई है कि जहां तक हो सके, वे इन आफेंसिज के बारे में आवश्यक इनवेस्टीगेशन आदि जल्दी करें। मैं समझता हू कि जबकि कुछ आफेंसिज का पता लगान और उन के बारे में इनवेस्टीगेशन करने में लिमिटेशन का समय निकल जाता है, इस लिए लिमिटेशन के प्राविजन को ही खत्म कर दिया जाये, यह नीति गलत है। इसने लोगों को थोड़ा पैसा हाना। अगर बिना आफेंसिज के बारे में टाइम दिया गया है, तो उस टाइम में अन्दर अन्दर सब कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

इनवम टैक्स एक्ट के बारे में लिमिटेशन को खत्म करना तो ठीक हो सकता है, लेकिन सेटल एक्साइज एंड साल्ट टैक्स एक्ट आदि के बारे में लिमिटेशन का खत्म करना कहा तक ठीक है ? मैं समझता हू कि इस तरह लिमिटेशन की व्यवस्था को खत्म करना जुडिशियल प्रिंसिपल और जूरिस्प्रुडेंस के विरुद्ध है। वास्तव में, शासन ने किसी भी इस बात को नजर ध्यान नहीं दिया है कि उस के काम जूरिस्प्रुडेंस में बिनाफ है।

क्या शासन ने तो कमीशन में पूछा है कि इन आफेंसिज के बारे में लिमिटेशन का खत्म करने के संबंध में उस को प्रापोनियन क्या है ? यदि वह इस में सहमत हो, तो बात दूसरी है। मेरा विचार यह है कि जो कानून या प्रोसेच्यूरल सरकार के खिलाफ जाते हैं, उन के लिमिटेशन को खत्म करना ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि यह जूरिस्प्रुडेंस के विरुद्ध है। इस लिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हू।

SHRI K R GANESH : I have very exhaustively explained in the course of my introductory remarks the main purpose for

which the House's approval is sought for the inapplicability of Chapter XXXVI of the Cr. P. C. for economic offences. It has now been recognised that economic offences will have to be dealt with separately. The Law Commission has extensively gone into the nature and complexity of economic offences. Some of the other Acts which this Parliament has passed, the amendment to the Gold Control Act, Central Excise and Salt Tax Act, Customs Act and so on also indicate the new thinking as far as economic offences are concerned.

The main point is that economic offences may be detected much later than in the year in which they were committed. For instance, if you take an individual assessment of 1960 or 1962, its concealment or evasion may be detected much later. The income-tax authorities have the right to reopen the assessment if it is not barred by limitation. If you take customs also, smuggling operations may be detected much after they were undertaken. Therefore, there also if the limitation applied, it would prevent the authorities from proceeding against them.

There is another point. In these Acts, both in the Central Excise and Salt Act and in the Customs Act, and also in the Income-tax Act, there is a special procedure that has been laid down. In the Customs Act and in the Central Excise Act, there is a provision for adjudication. Adjudication has to proceed according to certain principles of natural justice, and it is always possible for the assessee to delay the adjudication, and unless the adjudication proceedings are completed, it is not possible to file a prosecution when prosecution is indicated.

For the reasons that I have indicated in the course of my speech, it is very necessary that these limitations should remain inapplicable to the economic offences. With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

श्री बार० बी० बड़े : कुछ एनेक्टमेंट्स के बारे में लिमिटेशन की व्यवस्था लागू न हो,

क्या इस प्रश्न को ला कमीशन को रैफर किया गया है या नहीं ? मंत्री महोदय ने इस का जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Law Commission may not have gone into this particular aspect of the question, but on the whole, the Law Commission has gone into the question of economic and social crimes, and it has indicated that there has to be some special procedure as far as the question of dealing with economic and social offences is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the inapplicability of the provisions of Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to certain economic offences, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 2, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.17 hrs.

**GUJARAT BUDGET, 1974-75—GEN-
RAL DISCUSSION**

AND

**GUJARAT STATE LEGISLATURE (DE-
LEGATION OF POWERS) BILL**

MR CHAIRMAN We take item Nos 25 and 26 together

**THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
F. H. MOHSIN)** Sir I beg to move^a.

That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration

The House is aware that in the proclamation dated 9th February 1974 in relation to the State of Gujarat, the President has declared that the power of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. However in view of the otherwise busy schedule of the two Houses it would be difficult for Parliament to deal with the various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of the State and it would be even more difficult in situations requiring emergent laws and the Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State.

It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the States under the President's rule and the present Bill is on the same lines. Provision has been made for the constitution of a Consultative Committee consisting of the Members of Parliament in this regard. Provision has also been made to empower the Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President if considered necessary.

I request the hon Members to accept the legislative proposals before the House passes the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN We are discussing items 25 and 26 together. Motion moved.

That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration.

**SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA (Ulu-
batta)** Mr Chairman Sir we are opposing the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill and the Gujarat budget. We oppose them on the ground that the problems of Gujarat are not of Gujarat alone. The situation created there has got a chain reaction. Though the Government says and though the Prime Minister says that some anti-social elements are creating these problems that some affluent sections are creating these disturbances and some right reaction are creating those disturbances the real problem is that the prices are rising the prices are going beyond the paying capacity of the poor people and discontent is rising. That is the basic factor on which the Bihar problem has developed and Government tried to stop it by force of repression police C.R.P. bullets and arrests. But they could not stop it and things are developing in chain reaction. Government must go deep into the problem of food scarcity and the inability of our common people to buy the essentials at high prices. It is due to Government's failure to supply food products and essential commodities at a proper price through the ration shops.

When the new crop was ripening our Prime Minister sent a questionnaire to the Opposition Party leaders to suggest how the problems of procurement and also the food problem could be solved. We gave concrete suggestions. We have pointed out

^aMoved with the recommendation of the President

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

that this year our country is going to produce about 11.5 crore tonnes of foodgrains and big owners who are not themselves cultivators control nearly forty per cent of cultivable land; they control nearly five crores tonnes of foodgrains. We gave our calculations on the cost of production plus 25 per cent profit and that came to Rs. 80 per quintal. These foodgrains can be sold in the ration shops at one rupee a kg., wheat or rice. The quantity was sufficient and the price was reasonable. But Government turned a deaf ear to this and Government did not procure from the big owners. Procurement failed. They had been allowed to earn maximum profits and because of failure on the procurement front they could not supply food through the ration shops. Black-marketeers and profiteers took the maximum advantage to raise prices and discontent spread. To add fuel to the fire, it is said that during the elections the groundnut dealers gave Rs. 50 lakhs to the election fund and they got an unwritten licence to hoard groundnuts as much as possible. Similarly the sugar barons had a licence. The Chief Minister of Gujarat had to keep mum when the people's discontent was rising. The Central Government wanted to do only one thing, namely, sending the military and the CRP to put down disturbances by arresting or shooting people. The discontent of the people could not be removed this way. The Government had to surrender at last. I have here some articles written in the *Times of India* newspaper. The youngmen who are leading the Nava Nirman Samiti to reform—Gujarat are not professional politicians. They are young men with a deep feeling for the people, but, they have no definite idea of what to do. But, they are sincere. Yesterday, the *Times Weekly* published an article on Gujarat. In that, there is one quotation of Jawaharlal Nehru, given by one of the students. He is quoted as having said 'When conditions become intolerable, it is not only our right, but, it is our duty to revolt.' This is the spirit which has imbibed the students. After that, Government had to dissolve the Assembly

and promulgate President's Rule. But, is that the only solution?

If you do not change your policy, throughout India, of satisfying the boarders and killing discontented people, things will not improve. Problems are bound to arise. So, if you are really serious to save democracy and the people, there is only one way. You should punish boarders and profiteers and help the people de-hoard, wherever there are profiteers, and make available foodgrains to the people at reasonable prices. Then and then alone, the problems can be solved. This is what the young men are doing. They want that foodgrain prices should be brought down and free and fair elections must be held there.

This is their demand; this is a very simple demand and a honest demand. But, if Government does not change their pro-hoarders, pro-profiteers and anti-people policy, the problems cannot be solved. Therefore, while participating in this discussion, I would request the Government to re-consider their stand and try to find out a real solution for these problems. They should check hoarding and profiteering. These people have sufficient stock with them. The Government knows about it. They can compel them to sell their surplus at a reasonable price. Then, people will be able to get foodgrains at reasonable prices. Then only, the discontentment of the people can be removed. Otherwise there is no alternative. The Government should try to face the situation in the country, with the cooperation of the people. They should take the cooperation of the people and the young men, who are leading the struggle there, in solving these problems. Then, this approach can be adopted throughout India. The problems can be solved and we can go ahead. Otherwise, the situation will become more dangerous. If the hoarders are allowed to do whatever they like, and if the Police and the Administration are there only to help the boarders, then, you cannot remove the discontentment of the people. The will

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

of the people, is more powerful than other external forces.

With these words, I oppose the Gujarat Budget and I would request the Government to take it seriously, and find out a real solution for the problems of the people, with the cooperation of the starving and fighting people.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) . Sir, while supporting the Budget, I would like to make a few comments. The resources have been raised to some extent. But, the capital expenditure this year, i.e. 1974-75, would be less than that of 1972-73. In other words, developmental activities would not be the same as they were about a couple of years back. The revenue has been increased by the State Government by as much as Rs. 7 crores on sales tax, Rs. 2.85 crores on operation of fair price shops etc. But the expenditure had gone up on account of the drought to the extent of Rs. 9 crores. For the drought, the Central aid was not to the expectation of the State Government. The State had suffered on account of drought last year and floods this year. On both the occasions, the State found itself relatively neglected and therefore, the activities were not to the fullest satisfaction of the people.

On the developmental side, we find that funds are raised but they are not applied for that purpose for reasons of non-clearance of projects. Though the Planning Commission had approved certain projects in the past, somewhere they are stuck up and they have not been able to come through.

On the foodgrain side, we have found that the State had reduced crops during the last two years and supplies from outside sources were limited on account of zonal restrictions plus reduced allocations from the Centre. If the Narmada project had been completed, this one project alone could have meant a thousand crores of rupees worth agricultural products including foodgrains annually and at least 2 million tonnes of crude oil equivalent of

energy, which is equivalent in terms of foreign exchange to over Rs. 150 crores. I do not know why the Centre is hesitating to approve a project which has not only a national impact but which is definitely a gain for the State as well as for the Centre.

Coming to fertilisers, Gujarat has been requesting for fertiliser projects for a long time. Mithapur project was requested for 10 years back but it was rejected and it went through several modifications. Gujarat Fertiliser Corporation has a people's investment but we find that the State people are asked to divert this fertiliser outside the State. Fertiliser projects are granted on a regional basis, maintaining certain balances. Therefore, no State should have over-capacity in fertilisers. That is how Mithapur was rejected at some point. If that is so, what logic is there in asking Gujarat Fertiliser Corporation to provide fertiliser to other States which have the projects but not the mind to produce. For instance, the Petroleum Minister said the other day that Durgapur had not produced an ounce of urea. This is quite unusual. When the other States clamour for projects and do not run them, the politicians of those States must be told that if they are interested in projects, they must underwrite the working of those projects. If they are not doing so, under no circumstances should the taxpayers' money be diverted to such wasteful operations. In fertilisers, we have suffered very badly.

Hardly 150 KM of Western Railway line in Maharashtra. Most of it is in Gujarat. So, the headquarters of this railway should have been in Gujarat. Even from the point of view of efficiency, this should have been done. But for reasons best known to them, the Central Government are not conceding this demand. The State was neglected and there have been certain complaints that the people are rising in agitation. We must recognise that the people in Gujarat are not the same as in some other under-developed States. They have political consciousness and they

[Shri D. D. Desai]

know which part of the bread is buttered. So, Government must transfer the headquarters of the Western Railway to Gujarat.

We have got natural gas and oil in plenty in Gujarat. But what is the benefit which Gujarat is getting out of it. There are hardly 200 persons belonging to Gujarat employed by this industry. From the Chairman down to the messenger, all the employees are from States other than Gujarat. Take even the latest Indian Petro-chemical complex. There is not a single Gujarati Director there. On the other hand, take any project in South India. You will find that from the Chairman to the lowest employee everyone is from South India. If this is the way in which the employment policy is handled by the Centre, I am afraid Gujarat State would be legitimate in asking for greater authority in the management of these industries by greater decentralisation of power. If the present trend continues, Gujarat would be within its rights in demanding nothing less than full authority to run this business, to run its own household.

Here I would like to refer to one more point. If you take any oil-producing country, the difference between the cost of production and the sale price is retained by it. Everybody who reads newspapers knows this. We also know how much of benefit has accrued to the Centre out of the production of oil and gas in Gujarat. Why could they not share it with the State of Gujarat? This is one of the basic problems and naturally the people of Gujarat are inclined to ask this question.

Then, the headquarters of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission should be located either in Gujarat or in Assam, because they are the two States which produce oil. But today it is located in Dehra Dun for reasons best known only to the Government. This is creating unnecessary problems for the management as well as people in the field. Because of this there is lack of coordination between the headquarters and the field and so delay in the

exploration and development of oil resources to such an extent that we are unable to meet our present national emergency on account of shortage of oil with consequent heavy drain on our foreign exchange resources for import of oil.

Then, I come to salt. Nearly 60 to 70 per cent of India's salt is produced in Gujarat. Though the salt cess is collected by the Centre, it is not utilized for the improvement in the production techniques and there is no headquarters with laboratory for salt development in the State. The money collected from salt cess should be utilized for the development of salt works which are now in a miserable condition.

Then, production from salt-based chemicals is a great opportunity in a country where riots are taking place for want of goods as well as employment. The chemicals from salt have a great future in our country. Yet, nothing is being done in this direction and the salt cess amount is lying unutilized with the Centre.

Coming to job-oriented education, we saw during the recent riots the young boys being engaged in the destruction of furniture and other things in schools and colleges. It is not a sensible thing but it is done because of the frustration. Why is it so? If we go to the bottom of the problem we find that there are problems which we have to resolve. One is unemployment. Now that possibilities exist for developing education on different lines, they should immediately consider adopting job-oriented education. Now we are wasting a large sum of money on education and the result is that we have got a very large number of educated unemployed. Then we provide schemes for utilising the people who are already educated in certain fields so sciences which do not bring any result. In other words, if a village boy goes to the college, he becomes unfit for farm work. He can do only white-collared work which is mostly non-productive. We should discourage students from taking to this type of education and thereby we can reduce this wasteful expenditure.

[Shri D. D. Desai]

In the recent agitation we have found that a large number of boys, about 100, were killed and about 400 boys were injured. They have been asking for compensation. The Government of India is requested to look into this matter and give compensation within the means and the norms. I feel that there is a case for compensation so far as these boys are concerned; some of them belong to middle class and also poor class; they have been hurt, they have broken their limbs. We cannot say that they had not been violent. But all the same we must accept that damage has taken place and the Government of India is requested to give them compensation.

Then I come to the gas and power issues. Large quantities of gas are burnt away; this has been going on for the last more than ten years. It is time that we made full use of the gas. Burning away such a costly natural resource is a national crime. Therefore, I feel that no gas should be allowed to be burnt.

Several power projects have been pending with the Central Government, including the atomic power project. Gujarat has a very strong case for atomic power project. The Gujarat State Government have already submitted power schemes to the Central Government and it is waiting for the approval of these schemes. We have the regional power grid. But the link lines are pending; for example, Baroda-Barwaha line is pending. Fortunately, Udaipur—Sabarmati link, I am told, has been approved. There are other links which have to be completed. Then that would complete the Western national grid. This is one of the areas in which we have to provide facilities to Gujarat State which is the western-most part of India. It must be recognised that the western-most State of India is Gujarat and not Rajasthan. Gujarat is closer to Iran and Middle-East than to Assam. Therefore, Gujarat has a long haulage so far as coal is concerned. Since there is no coal in the whole of western

India, there is a very strong case for atomic power station and also for hydro-electric projects—the necessary potential for hydro-electric power is available in Gujarat.

There was the report of the Khosla Commission. That report was made some ten years ago. At that time the circumstances were different. Oil was being sold at much lower prices. That was why nobody bothered about conservation of energy. Today energy has become an international problem, a world problem. Therefore, any energy that can be harnessed for development has to be looked into immediately. If the Khosla Commission has provided for 500 to 530 ft. dam height and if the site can take 550 to 600 ft. height, then why should we not go in for it? On the one hand we talk about national integration and on the other hand we talk just the reverse of it. When we form a part of the nation, when we are accepting the integrity and sovereignty of India, the consideration should be purely merit and not anything else. And on merit rating I find that Dam height would anywhere be between 550 and 660 ft and at that height it would provide 1.5 million kw power generating capacity.

Then there is the question about agriculture. One-third of India's cotton production is in Gujarat; 22 to 25 lakh bales of cotton are produced in Gujarat out of about 60 lakh bales produced all over the country. In other words, one of the finest cotton producing areas has not got Central Headquarters or Cotton Board or any research institute which can help to improve production or the quality of cotton. Now this is what is called neglect. Then, nearly 30 per cent of India's oil seeds are produced in Gujarat, but there are no headquarters or Board or research stations, not even a full-fledged university of the type of Punjab or Pantnagar University. These sorts of disadvantages are causing in the State a certain and definite amount of a feeling that Gujarat is the most neglected State in the whole of India. In fact,

[Shri D. D. Desai]

Unfortunately, we have earned a reputation that Gujarat, left to itself, could solve its own problems. Yes, it can solve its problems, provided Gujarat people ultimately have a certain amount of no-restriction situation.

Under the Constitution, industries fall in the State's sector. Now, through some device or through various methods, the Central Government reserves to itself that authority. Now, industries with an investment upto Rs. 25 lakhs are in the hands of the State. But, by and large, the rest are taken over by the Central Government. Now, this is what we consider as playing with the Constitution or not giving the fullest play to the Constitution.

Apart from cotton and groundnuts, one-third of the country's tobacco is grown in Gujarat. Like that there are other cash crops also. Most of the cash crops do grow in Gujarat and they earn an enormous amount of foreign exchange as also help in import substitution, bothways. For doing this and also for further growth, irrigation, fertilisers and other inputs are required like technological inputs and also educational back-up is required. But what are the facilities available in my State? You can just make an investigation. This Government can make an investigation and you will find that nothing is provided by the Centre during the last 20 years. This is where our biggest grouse lies and I must bring to the attention of the Central Government that these things must be resolved at the earliest.

We have a large number of historic minor ports and nearly 1600 km, that is, one-third of India's coast-line in Gujarat. We are talking about development of ports and the development of the maritime trade. Fishing and many other things are also involved. Now, what have we done? With regard to the question of docks and dry docks and ship-building yards, we have proposed a ship-building yard in Gujarat. In Gujarat ship-building has been a traditional industry. You look up 5000 years

of Gujarat's history. They have dug up relics of Shipyards of 400 odd feet ships constructed 500 years ago at Lothal. That is a pre-historic shipyard. But, in spite of all this traditional skill and expertise, there is no ship-building yard located or ear-marked for Gujarat and we are trying to create an infrastructure at a place where it will take an indefinite time to develop. It is all right to put seeds in a barren place but it is futile to do so. You have to put them where the seeds will bloom.

What I am trying to say is that with such a long coastline of nearly 1600 km, the State has got so many ports possibilities besides for trading and fishing; for ship-building for the country; today the country is importing a large number of vessels.

Again I am telling you: look at the industries field. No where in India, the Government which has invested a large amount in the public sector units, is earning as much return as it is getting in Gujarat. I challenge you that there is no industry in the whole of India where an equal investment is earning as much profits and return as it is earning in Gujarat. But we want to get bankrupt and invest at places where certainly losses will be the result. This is something which no sensible person will do.

We have today two public sector projects. What are they? One is the oil refinery. You know its history. Centre wanted to lay a pipeline, to start with, upto Bombay Refineries. It was only the opposition of the local people who stood with pick axes on the road side and threatened that, 'We would break the pipeline if the pipeline was installed', that made the Government of India yield a refinery to Gujarat. Then IPCL is still to come. But I am informed that the local Petro-Chemical Chief has retired and the new outsider has been brought in as if Gujarat lacks commercial or industrial or technical acumen. ICPL downstream clearances are unit pending. The people are getting desperate. The

general feeling is that many of the things would be more or less forgotten or watered down. There are large number of minerals like bauxite, fluorspar, limestone, salts, and so on. Large number of units could come up in Gujarat in public sector or in the private sector or in the joint sector. The opportunities are there and the Government should expedite the developmental activities.

With these words I support the Bill.

श्री श्रीवेङ्कट (जयनगर) : सभापति जी गुजरात का बजट हमारे सामने है और यह इस पृष्ठ-भूमि में हुआ जब सदन में और बाहर भी गुजरात के जनगण ने मांग की थी कि वहाँ कि विधान सभा भंग की जाय, मजिस्ट्रेशन भंग किया जाय और उसके बाद राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक विभिन्न मामलों में उसका पिछड़ापन है और उसकी प्रगति की सहायता है उस बारे में मुझ से पूर्व बकता ने बहुत सी बातें बतायीं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह कुछ अनोखी बात जरूर है कि जहाँ तेल काफी है और अधिक तेल की खोज भी चल रहा है उसका केन्द्रीय कार्यालय गुजरात में न होकर देहरादून में है। साथ ही गुजरात में देहरादून की तरह ठंडे पहाड़ नहीं हैं।

हमारे गुजरात में वहाँ के बड़े भू-स्वामियों ने कांग्रेस के विभाजन के बाद जिस तरह नई कांग्रेस पर विधान सभा पर कब्जा कर लिया और जिस तरह से वहाँ के लेनिन्ग मजदूरों और गरीब किसानों को दबाया गया, कुछ जगह एक तरफ़ा उन पर हमने हुए, कुछ लोग मारे गये और उस के बाद शहरों के मुनाफाखोरो ने इन लोगों से मिल कर जो महंगी पैदा की जिस के खिलाफ़ विद्यार्थियों ने मध-निर्माण समिति के द्वारा और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की 14 जुलाई की समिति ने आन्दोलन का सूत्रपात किया जिस ने अपनी विजय हासिल की और सरकार को अपदण्य होना पड़ा और विधान सभा को भंग किया गया।

आज वहाँ राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू है तो क्या सरकार उस कोड़ का इलाज करने के लिये तैयार है कि नहीं।

गुजरात में जो खेत मजदूर गरीब किसान हैं जिन को सरकार अपनी भाषा में स्थान और माजितन फार्मस कहती है, उन सबके के लिये उन की मोत की सुरक्षा के लिये भूमि सुधार कानून है लेकिन उन के होने हुए भी बड़े भू-स्वामियों ने उस कानून की अवहेलना कर के अपनी जमीन को हदबन्दी से बाहर रखा हुआ है, तो अब जा बाँझी देर के लिये राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ तो क्या हम समय से उन भूमि सुधार कानून का लागू किया जाने वाला है कि नहीं जिस की चर्चा सरकार ने 1971 और 1972 के चुनाव में की थी ? बड़े भू-स्वामियों ने घाउन्ड नट का स्टाक अपने पास रखा और अच्छी पैदावार के बाद भी वह महंगे भाव पर बिकी, तो जो वेहालो में चोर बाजारियों का गठ पैदा हो गया है जो मूदखोरी भी कर रहे हैं, फ़ाजिल पैदावार को स्टाक भी करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ जो अपनी मेहनत करने वाले हैं उन को कुचल कर उन पर सामाजिक और धार्मिक भ्रष्टाचार करने हैं जिस ने पिछले 7, 8 महीनों में काफी उष रूप धारण किया, ऐसे मूदखोरो और मुनाफाखोरो के विरुद्ध राष्ट्रपति शासन काल में कुछ कदम उठायेगी या नहीं, यह मैं सरकार में जानना चाहता हूँ। गांव के गरीब किसानों ने समझा कि नई कांग्रेस हमारे लिये कुछ आशाये लेकर आयी है और इसीलिये उन्होंने 1971, 1972 के चुनावों में नई कांग्रेस का साथ भी दिया, और जब वह कुछ मांग करने लगे तो उन्हें कुचला गया और उन्हीं के द्वारा कुचला गया जिन का उन्होंने मन दिया था। हम तरह से उन के साथ बिभ्रामोचन हुआ। तो अब राष्ट्रपति शासन काल में उन वादों की पूर्ति होने जा रही है कि नहीं ?

इसी तरह से भूमि सुधार आवश्यक है जो सामाजिक और धार्मिक भ्रष्टाचार का हटाता है। वही परिवार जो मुनाफाखोरी करता है, गल्ला

[श्री भोगेन्द्र जा]

तिलहन बाजार में नहीं आने देना, वही परिवार जो मूदखोरी कर के गरीब लोगों को बांधकर रखता है, वही परिवार जो तथाकथित उच्च जाति का है और गरीबों, हरिजनों पर सामाजिक धत्ता-चार करना है, और वही परिवार जो निचले तबके को मत देने के लिये बूथ पर नहीं जाने देता, ऐसा जो यह समानता और आर्थिक विकास के खिलाफ बना हुआ है उस को तोड़ने का इरादा भारत सरकार राष्ट्रपति ज्ञानम काय मे रखनी है या नहीं और अगर नहीं तो बिल्की का दूध की रखवाणी देकर जिस प्रकार दूध की रक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है उसी प्रकार सामान्य, गरीब जनता के हितों की रक्षा यह सरकार नहीं कर पायेगी। अगर इनका उपद्रव होने पर भी अगर यह चाहते हो कि बड़े भू-स्वामियों का खुश रखा जाय तो पील मोदी माहब देख चके क्या परिणाम गुजरात में हुआ, और उसी गलती पर नई कांग्रेस बिमल भाई की सरकार गयी उस का क्या हाल हुआ यह हम सब ने देखा।

अन मेरी मांग है कि गुजरात में चुनाव होने के पहले सरकार वहा के गाबा की व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन लाये। जा खेता में जानना है वह निश्चि रूप में बूथ पर जा सके इस का समुचित प्रबन्ध हो। और वह तभी हा सकेगा जो मूदखोरी करते है उन का डा दिया जाय और जा खेती खुद करना है गरीब वही खेत का मालिक बने। इस नियम का गुजरात में लागू करना पड़ेगा।

इसी तरह से ग्रहमदाबाद, मूरन, भडोच में जिस तरह में लोगों का भ्रमलोक बड़ा सामानों की चोर बाजारी के बारे में, अभी भ्रमलोक में निकला है कि राष्ट्रपति ज्ञानम के साथ चार हजार जगहों पर छापे मारे गये हैं, उस का खीरा हम जानना चाहेंगे कि यह छापे लोक व्यापारियों पर मारे गये या खुदरा व्यापारियों पर? क्या कि अनुभव यही बताता है कि जब सरकार गुमान करती है तो बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों का क्या कर खुदरा वालों पर छोट करती है। इसलिये चार हजार जो छापे मारे गये वे किन के खिलाफ मारे गये, इस की सूचना मंत्री जी सदन को दें।

कपड़े के उत्पादन में गुजरात सब में आगे है, लेकिन शायद ही कोई मिल मालिक होगा, भले ही तस्वीर वह गांधी जी की रखता हो जो मोटे कपड़े के उत्पादन की तरफ ध्यान देता हो। सरकार ने यह कानून बना रखा है कि मिलें जो कपड़ा तैयार करती हैं उसका एक हिस्सा मोटे कपड़े के रूप में उनको तैयार करना हीना ताकि जन गण को फायदा हो, उसके इन्तेजाम में जो कपड़ा आता है वह उसको मन्ते धागों पर मिल सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि ग्रहमदाबाद में मिल मालिक इस मामले में खुलेआम चोरी कर रहे हैं पूरा 420 का धंधा कर रहे हैं। जितना वे कपड़ा पैदा करने हैं उसका बहुत थोड़ा हिस्सा दिखाते हैं कि उन्होंने तैयार किया है और उसका भी बहुत थोड़ा हिस्सा मोटे कपड़े के रूप में तैयार करते हैं। देश के अन्य हिस्सा में भी बड़े-बड़े कपड़ा मिल मालिक यही करते हैं। लेकिन ग्रहमदाबाद उसका केन्द्र है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के शासन-काल में भारत सरकार मजदूरों और ग्राम लोग के सहयोग में, जन सहयोग में जा इस आन्दोलन में सामने आया है, मिल मालिकों का माव कड़ाई में पेश आगे और देखें कि ग्राम लोगों के इन्तेजाम का जा कपड़ा है वह जिस अनुपात में तैयार होना चाहिये, हो रहा है। उस अनुपात का जगाया भी जा सकता है। नकिन जा अनुपात निश्चित है उसको तो कड़ाई में लागू किया जाय और जा लोग उसकी अवहेलना करे उनको जेल में भेजा जाय।

16, hrs.

नीजवानों ने वहा आन्दोलन किया वे जेल गए। लेकिन जो चोर बाजारी करने वाले हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े गल्ला चोर हैं या कपड़े के कानून को तोड़ने वाले हैं या जमीन की चोरी करने वाले हैं क्या उनकी ग़लत जेल में नहीं हो सकती है? अगर आप ने ऐसा किया तो गुजरात के लोगों को यह विश्वास हो जाएगा कि सरकार देर से ही सही सच करने के कामे पर जा रही है।

बेकारी का मसाल भी है जो भयकर रूप में हमारे सामने विद्यमान है। यह हज़ारों का लाखों का मसाल नहीं है करोड़ों का मसाल है।

इसकी किरानामिरी में हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस बिनाल ममूया की हल करने के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि किसी ममी, या अफसर के सहारे बैठकर इसका इलाज खोजने की कामना की जाय। इसके लिए सामाजिक परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। भारत जैसे देश में और उस में भी गुजरात जैसे प्रान्त में यह आवश्यक है कि नूट जोन के जो खंड हैं वहां पर खेती के लिए आप सिंचाई का प्रबंध करे, खाद बीज आदि या प्रबंध करे, वंकी से बजों की उनके लिए सह-विषय उपलब्ध करे। खंसी जिनका मध्य घघा और माधन है उनके पाम ममूया हो निलहन हो, काफी मात्रा में वह पैदा हो ताकी उनकी जेब में पैसा आए और वे महारा में पैसा मामान खरीद सकें। महरो का मामान खरीदने के लिए जब उनके पाम माधन होंगे और वे खरीदने या व्यापार बढेगा और व्यापार ज्यादा बढेगा ना ज्यादा पाम बिकेगा और ज्यादा पाम बिकेगा ना नग-नग कारखाने खुलेंगे देश में उद्योग बढेंगे और लोगों का काम मिलेगा। देश में जो व्यक्ति-गन प्रोबोद के समर्थक हैं वे भी अगर चाहते हैं कि वे कुछ दिन तक जिन्दा रहें ना उनके लिए यह जरूरी है कि बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि मुधार हो। देश भूखा, नया और कमाव रहेगा भ्रमदा-बाद के इर्द गिर्द अगर लाखों लोग भूख में मरेंग और नये रहेंगे तो कम कारखाने नहीं बढेंगे, उद्योग नहीं बढेंगे और कम कारखाने और उद्योग नहीं बढेंगे तो हमारे जो इंजीनियर हैं आबामियर हैं, प्रेजुएट हैं, उनको नौकरिया नहीं मिलेगी। यह मानना असमान नहीं है। बेकारी का मवाल हल हो इसके लिए जरूरी है कि सामाजिक परिवर्तन हो, भूमि मुधार हो ताकि लोगों के पाम पैसा आए, उनकी कम ज़िन्त बढे, देश की पूंजी बढे। देश के करोड़पति या पूंजीपति अगर यह समझते हैं कि जिन तरह वे बिम्बल के, यूरोप के पूंजीपतियों ने दुनिया को नूट कर अपनी पूंजी बढ़ाई हम भी अपने यहां के लोगों को कुछ कर, पका कर, बुछा रख कर, बाहर से मुनाफा नूट कर अपनी पूंजी बढ़ा सकते हैं तो यह असमान काम नहीं है। वे अगर समझते हैं कि जिन तरह

वे कोलम्बन को भेज कर नए समरीका का पना लगा गया था या बालकोटेगामा में भारत का पना लगा लिया था और वहां कुछ वे भी आज की दुनिया में कर सकते हैं तो यह उनकी भूल है। दुनिया के कौन-कौन का पना लग गया है। बिदेसी बाजार का भी पना लग गया है। तेमी स्थिति में बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि भारत के अन्दरनी बाजार की खज की जाए, अन्दरनी बाजार का बढ़ाया जाए और भीतर ही भीतर की कम ज़िन्त को बढ़ाया जाए और अगर हम काम का करना है तो हमका मतलब यह है कि हम का दखना होगा कि देश की जो तीन चौथाई आबादी है, खंसी पर जिन्दा रहने वाली या आबादी है उनके पाम पैसा कैसे आ सकता है, उनके घर में गस्ता कैसे आ सकता है उनके बाले जमीन से अधिक पैदा करने के लिए जिन माधना की आवश्यकता है उन माधना को कैसे उपलब्ध किया जा सकता है। मैं समझना हू कि यह सब नहीं आ सकेगा जब आ फज़ल जमीन पड़ी हुई है उस जमीन का लेकर वे जा जानने वाले हैं उन्हें द दिया जाए। जा बटाईदार है और उस रूप में बरिर् काई कानूनी हक प्राप्त किए हुए जमीन जान रहे हैं उनका जमीन के मालिकाना हक किए जाए ताकि उनका उत्पाद बढे और वे ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें।

गजरात में तल उद्योग का बढ़ाना, पाम की पैदावार बढ़ाना या उनसे सम्बन्धित उद्योग का बढ़ाना आदि की जो मांग है ये बहुत ही जायज मांगें हैं। लेकिन यह मम्बे दार का मामला है। राष्ट्रपति शासनकाल में कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाने की जरूरत है जिन की मांग मदन में भी की गई है और गुजरात के जनगण ने भी की है और दर में ही नहीं सुबुद्धि आपका आई है और उसका आपने कबूल किया है, ताकि लाग यह समझे कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन होने पर पार्लियमेंट का शासन होने पर गुजरात में कुछ प्रगति हुई है कुछ नरकरी हुई है। इसमें गुजरात के जनगण में कुछ मतान होगा। अतःपक्ष की आग जा अन्धव भी फैलान

[श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा]

की कोशिशें की जा रही है ऐसा करके उस पर भी रोक लगेगी। असंतोष को फैलाने की प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें जो कोशिश कर रही हैं जिन में विदेशियों का भी हाथ है और वह पटना के मामले में जाहिर हो गया है उनके प्रयासों पर भी इस तरह से सखाम आप लगा सकेंगे। हिंसा के जरिये प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें जो अपनी शक्ति को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं उस में कुछ भोले भाले लोग भी फंसे जाते हैं और गलत अनुमानों के आधार पर गुमराह हो जाते हैं। हम मानते असंतोष जो है उसका इलाज करने की आवश्यकता है। गुजरात हमारे सामने एक निमाल के रूप में आया है। अब उसका सुधार करके हम को दिखाना होगा और एक निमाल के रूप में हम को उमरे दूसरों के सामने पेश करना होगा। राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान लोगों के असंतोष को दूर करने का इलाक हम करना शुरू करें ताकि बाकी जगहों के लोग भी समझें कि हमें असंतुष्ट होने की जरूरत नहीं, निराश होने की जरूरत नहीं और कहीं न कहीं आशा की किर्ण बाकी है। लोगों का यह झरोसा दिलाया जाना चाहिये और उनको विश्वास दिलाया जाना चाहिये काम करके पार्लियामेंट के भीतर सदन के भीतर और बाहर पूरी शक्ति लगा कर कि देश की मांडी आगे बढ़ सकती है और इस मामले में गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति के शासनकाल में यह आवश्यक है कि उसका विकास किया जाए ताकि देश के लोग भी आश्चर्य हो और उनको सन्तोष हो कि उनका निग भी कुछ ठाम कार्य लिया जायेगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I think who must realise why it has been necessary for Government to come forward with this budget. The fact of the matter is that after the 1972 elections, the Congress won what to them was a spectacular victory; and we started having a Government in Gujarat which was more concerned with party matters than with government. I think this is at the base of the evil that has overtaken our country all over. We have today even at the Centre a Govern-

ment which is more interested in party matters than it is in Government, and as long as this mentality continues both at the Centre and in the States, all the anxieties which my hon. friend Shri Bhogendra Jha has just placed before you will come to nought. We shall have to create governments in this country which are interested in governing, which are interested in producing goods, which are interested in delivering to the people a fair share of the spoils of this country.

It was really fascinating to hear my hon. friend Shri Bhogendra Jha charge and call everybody a *chor*; a peasant who cultivates is a land *chor*; a trader who supplies and trades is a hoarder and a *chor*; one who is producing or an industrialist is an industrial *chor*. If everybody in this country is a *chor*, the people who govern are also *chors*, because the popular slogan in Gujarat is 'Chimanchor', 'Sarkar chor'. Was it his contention that only those who supported his party were not *chors*?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Those who are toiling in the factories.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The proposition was made that to the followers of his party, therefore, all land must be given, all houses must be given and everything must be given, having taken it away from the rest of the people. I am afraid I cannot subscribe to an ideology like that; I cannot subscribe to an idea like that, where one thinks that the Government which is now in the hands of the Centre must deliver all the goods to all the people and not allow people to participate in the governance of this country.

Contrary to what the belief of a vast majority of the members of this House may be, I still think that democracy is the best system in the world, and I would like to preserve it in this country.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Are you serious about it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: And what to my friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha is fascism in India is really democracy and what is fascism in the country of his mentors he calls democracy. I do not want to enter into this battle of semantics with him.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: We have here capitalist democracy and there socialist democracy.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am afraid I cannot accept the proposition that you have democracy in those countries or that you will uphold democracy in this country. I think enough is known even about the Bihar riots for you to maintain silence.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I wish a long silence for you to see that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There is opposition in those countries, but that is behind the bars.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The voice of dissent is also there, but it is heard only in the toilets.

So we have a situation where the people are demanding certain legitimate rights on the one hand, and on the other, the Government which is totally unconcerned with governing, totally unconcerned with anything except preserving itself in power. I would like you to think of this country. We have 20 lakh bureaucrats on the one hand, we have 20 lakh politicians on the other and we have 20 lakh businessmen between the two, all in collusion with each other, all wanting to suck this country dry because from morning till night they have only one thought in their mind: how to make more money and plunder this country. It is a collusion of these 20 lakhs, 20 lakhs and 20 lakhs—the figures are not important; may be it is 15, 15, 15 or 25, 25, 25. It is in this vicious circle we find ourselves. I call this a conspiracy of plunder. My friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha, is also involved in because he supports those very people whom he publicly abuses. Therefore, I find that we have 50 lakh people in this country belonging to these

three categories plundering this country from morning till night and they have all the power. What is going to be left over for the common man? What you find today—rising prices, unemployment, corruption, shortages, every type of injustice total lack of government, lack of good government, lack of the good intention to govern is the result of all these things. Although each one of these people may individually feel something in their hearts, their collective behaviour is such that this party can no longer provide government.

140 seats out of 167—and you cannot govern! Why? Because somebody at the centre does not like somebody in the State and somebody at the State does not like somebody at the centre. Is this a valid consideration between governments? Yet this was the reason. I have good reason to believe that all the trouble that took place with the Government there was initially instigated by the Government over here.

The result is that the people finally had to take the matter in their own hands. The people's rousing anger normally has a safety-valve in a democracy, and that is the ballot box. But the ballot box has been so insulated from the rest of life in this country because of gerrymandering of constituencies; like vultures they sat over their constituencies throwing out areas that they do not like and keeping areas that they do like, followed by the communal equation and trying to incite communal passions, religious hostilities with massive doses of money over which this Government has a monopoly. When the laws of India say very clearly that companies may not donate to political parties, where does this money come from?

I found out yesterday the final figures of what the Congress spent in the UP and Orissa elections—Rs. 60 crores in Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 8 crores in Orissa, of which Rs. 6 crores came from the Soviet Union. These are the figures.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : And the rest from where ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I found out what was the expenditure this party has incurred —

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The hon. Member has a right, of course, to have his own views. He is a very volatile Member, ...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Don't tempt me. I do not want to say these things here.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am only pointing out that though he has every reason to criticise the parties, he mentioned a foreign country and he also mentioned Rs. 6 crores in relation to it. Even in his make-up you know his make-up—I think that in all seriousness, he should not say this. That is my point.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Why should you worry ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : My difficulty is that you are joking with him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Nobody can match this. But even with this money, I know with what difficulty they have won this untenable majority in both Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. After having done this, when everything fails, when even the propaganda fails, in spite of the fact that they have all the media concentrated in their hands, finally, you are left with the technical profession of stuffing ballot boxes. With all this, they have shown that they can get a bare majority, but can you govern ? If you know how to govern, your bare majority is more than enough, but if you cannot govern, your massive mandate is useless. This is the crux of the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Bells only for me ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Three minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There were massive floods last year in Gujarat. All manner of rehabilitation was promised. No rehabilitation has reached the people ; only little dribblets. In one village, you will be ashamed to know, some people were given relief by being given a cheque for Rs. 11 as in the case of a man who lost his house ; and the Government provided some cement sheets. The cement sheets were so fresh out of the factory that they had not even time to solidify and many of them broke in transport. A few weeks later, the Government came back and again said that they had made a mistake and therefore this cheque, the money, plus the cement sheets must be returned to the talati !

There are areas where dams were built to a height of say 251 feet, and they found that villages which were at a height of 248 or 249 feet have not been rehabilitated for seven to eight years. These villages have been left there. I would, therefore, say that the Government is directly responsible for the floods that caused so much misery to those people living in the villages below the level of the dams that the government had built. This happened in my constituency, in the Panchmahals. No measure of relief has been provided. When this revolution took place in Gujarat, was it a bloody revolution, such as my friend would like to call it ? It was a very peaceful revolution ; it was a revolution in ideas, a revolution of will that we will have a good government

Therefore, even if you can manipulate the elections, you cannot manipulate the Government. They took resignations from each and everyone, severally and collectively from those who had been elected under these false pretensions. This question of dissolution is really amazing. I would like to ask the Minister : What did you dissolve on the 14th ? The people had already dissolved the Assembly. More than one hundred resignations had been collected by them. So, this is only a Presidential Proclamation, a sort of order in the air. This

is also issued by the Government. The hon. Minister Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit said that the Governor had done the right thing. I would like to remind Mr. Dikshit that we have seen too many of these antics. We know who decides these things. There is no point in saying that the Governor had done the right thing. The poor Governor had no say in the matter at all, and the Governors of Provinces have now become merely chaprasis of the Home Ministry and the Home Ministry itself a clerical department of the Prime Minister's secretariat. What is the point in cheating the people and saying that the Governor had dissolved the Assembly?

The only violence that took place in Gujarat during the revolution was also created by the Home Ministry, under instructions from the Home Ministry. It was created by telling the police, the CRP, the SRP and the PAC to misbehave. I have seen it with my own eyes. I have gone from house to house. I really went to nurse my constituency and I ended up by paying a series of condolence calls. At 11 O'clock the police arrived in a town called Dohad, and without any provocation there was no procession; there was no slogan; shouting, no people were assembled and there was no curfew. At 11 O'clock they came with a prepared list of people whom they were going to teach a lesson. They went from house to house, indiscriminately smashing everything that was breakable; and they took a particular fancy for wall clocks. With the butts of their rifles they broke down the front doors and ventilators, anything that could be broken and smashed everything including every wall clock. The wall clocks stand there today in eloquent testimony showing at what time the police came and rampaged that house. If they found women they went in and abused the reputations of these women. For no provocation at all. I can understand if there was a morcha and some firing took place. There was

absolutely no provocation. In Halor, two girls were standing on the second or third floor of a building and were looking at the commotion. One of them was shot dead. One little boy, a Harijan boy of ten had gone to fetch a little milk so that they might have tea and he was shot dead. It was meaningless shooting. No teargas shells had been exploded and no warning was issued and no lathi-charge took place—Only trigger-happy policemen were on the rampage. I do not believe that the police behaved like that. The police are our friends; the police are there to protect us; they do not behave like that unless they have been forced or ordered to do so. After all what does the police consist of? The police force is made up of our brothers, uncles, fathers and children; they do not do things like that...

(Interruptions) This is the sort of carnage that the police went on. If there were less than 100 deaths it is greater glory to the people of Gujarat that they brought down a Government, the resignation of a Ministry and dissolution of a House. They will continue to struggle to bring down the prices and get rid of corruption. What is corruption, if not black money?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Black marketing and hoarding?

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is corruption. Only when you and the Minister take money, there is corruption? No. All black money is corruption. Therefore, Sir, while bringing down corruption, they will have to bring down the corrupt Government that is ruling the country. Without corruption, this Government cannot rule. To get 60 crores of rupees for UP, they will have, with their own eyes open and under their very nose, to permit corruption to the extent of Rs. 200 crores, so that Rs. 60 crores could be collected by the Congress. There is no other way by which they could get that money.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : This

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]
is false. I will challenge him to show some trace of evidence or reasonable cause for suspicion, while making such a totally false and fantastic allegation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Home Minister has just maintained that he fought the election

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am contradicting this. A joker's part suits him better than making this kind of serious allegations. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Piloo Mody, please conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I do not know why the hon. Minister is making this hot-tempered denial. By this, is he implying that he fought the election without any money? Is it that which you are implying? If you are not implying that, I want to know from where you get the money.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is none of your business. Let all parties give their accounts. I will be the first to do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now, it becomes 'none of your business'! What is the point in denying this? What is the point in defending a situation like this. Whether it is Rs. 60 crores, or Rs. 6 crores, it is immaterial. The fact of the matter is that, money is collected through corruption. It is against this corruption that these boys are fighting. Therefore, let us not be angels when we are not. It is this corrupt money that has made the elections corrupt. Unless you have free and fair elections in this country, nothing is going to survive.

(Interruptions)

I will give the whole list. Do you think that these things will remain secret? I will give chapter by verse. Not only that, I will give the names of those who collected it. I will also give the list of couriers

who took it over there. Do not unnecessarily tempt me. I am trying to improve the country. It is not a duel between you and me. It may be a duel between Mr. Bhogendra Jha and me, but it is not a duel between you and me.

16.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Central Administration which has taken over in Gujarat, I think, will be a little wiser than the State Government was. My friend, Mr. D. D. Desai, has given a whole list of things that you can do. He is a very scholarly and studious fellow. He has given you a whole list of thing that you can do. Kindly do that. I wish you were more agitated about the allegations made by my friend, Mr. D. D. Desai, who is a member of your own party, than the allegations made by me, which have only to do with party matters. Therefore, my first charge stands vindicated that people in Government are more concerned with party matters than they are with governing this country.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Sir, I support the Gujarat Budget and the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. While doing so, I would also like to explain the views of myself as well as my party and the Government which is responsible for the nation's progress.

Sir, I am really surprised to hear the comments from the Opposition, specially, from the Swatantra Party and its leader. The allegations and remarks are made in such a way that this shows the way in which they behave and put forth their views before the people. I appreciate one's wisdom, when that arises out of the sentiments of the people or out of the natural course of action of the people. But, I cannot appreciate those who really express their anger and agony, against the Government and the Administration, due to their own frustration either within their party or out-

side. Before the Gujarat Assembly was dissolved, Shri Morarji Desai was fasting and the opposition parties, specially the Swatantra Party, supported that fasting against violence, arson and looting and demanding peace. Peace cannot be a permanent concept without solving the problem behind peace. We have been seeing for the last few years that there are a few political parties who only rise on occasions when people are distressed to exploit the anger of the people, but when Government comes forward with legislation to implement the things for the people, they not only oppose it but consistently try to sabotage the whole programme all over the country. I do believe in our country there are things which can be considered corrupt but I do not subscribe to the views of Mr. Mody who has just said that our Government is only based on the money of big business people or landlords and not on the people who really support and stand by us. I submit that since the very beginning, even before the freedom movement until today, the main root of our party is not within Parliament or Assemblies, not even within the criticism of other political parties, but it is in the hearts of the millions of the people of our country and I do believe it will continue to do so. I also believe that our party and Government has a role to play among the people which they are trying to play.

Coming to the Gujarat incidents, I have seen yesterday some comment in leading newspapers that the students there demand a classless society. Some of them believe that peace cannot be the guarantee to the achievement of the objectives we want. I frankly submit that whether it is Gujarat Bihar or West Bengal or any State, the people in general and youth in particular cannot get a classless society without having a clear, political and ideological concept of Government or a clear ideological confrontation with the forces which are opposed to a classless society. That is our party's pledge also. I do believe it is only, possible to achieve it by political parties through political arrangements and

democratic institutions and I do consider the Parliament and Assemblies as the biggest forum for that performance. It is a fact that the Government must be much more responsible to the desires of the people. I do feel that in the last few years, in spite of many problems like drought, flood, etc., and even some international problems, our Government has tried to implement the things in the right time. But there was no cooperation from the opposition political parties and the deep-rooted vested interests, the mill-owners and landlords, did not permit the creation of an atmosphere in which the people could feel a greater involvement in the things the Government was trying to do. That is the only mistake we have committed.

In Gujarat, if you want to meet the challenge, it can only be met by fulfilling the pledges of the Congress Party and the Government. The lesson of Gujarat is, you should not be angry with the people of Gujarat who are really angry for the last few days, you should not be angry with the students and youth who took up arms against corruption, but you should be very strict with the mill-owners of Gujarat, the big business houses of Gujarat, the capitalists of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and ensure that they do not get any further scope for expanding their business, that they do not get any further licences and that they are not able to conceal or hide their property and act in a way which ultimately create tremendous frustration among the people in general.

If we look at the Gujarat incidents, even though the students and youth took up the cause in the beginning, for the last 15 days I have been hearing in Parliament that the leaders of the opposition were partners in this revolution. I do feel that the time has come when truth must be told. Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa said, "If money is lost, nothing is lost, if health is lost, something is lost; but if character is lost, everything is lost". I apprehend we are

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

losing our national character for lack of courage and truthfulness.

I would like to say that the students and youth in the beginning had courage enough to take up the fight against corruption, to take up their genuine grievances but, in the later part of the movement, the entire movement took a different direction and it was systematically organised by the fascist method by those who opposed our bank nationalisation, the take over of the wheat trade and all our progressive legislation for the last three years. I have seen a pamphlet issued by Shri R Amin, who was the President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In that pamphlet, which was printed in millions, it was mentioned that the anger of the people was because of the anti-people policy of the Government, those policies were due to leftist pressure and, therefore, the movement should continue. These are clear indications as to what the big business houses want to do.

The students and youth first came forward because of the scarcity of food and the price rise in hostels. But when the students revolted they were not against democracy, the Constitution or Indian integrity. But in the last few days of the movement you must have seen the writings in the walls of Ahmedabad. They were talking of Swatantra Gujarat. In the walls of Baroda it was mentioned that raw materials and things should not go out of Gujarat. The hon. Member Shri Desai, when he spoke earlier, was pleading that in some of the installations in Gujarat the employees should be only from Gujarat.

Well, this cannot be the slogan of a party which stands for national integration, which stands for nationalism. In the last stages of the movement in Gujarat it was controlled by those forces which were opposed to democracy and which wanted to bring in fascism in this country, forces which pose a serious challenge to the Government. It is not enough to arrest

the hoarders and profiteers. They should be paraded through the streets of Ahmedabad to expose them, to show to which party those people belong.

When Shri Morarji Desai was on fast, who are the people who come to give telegrams? The students and youth are not the criminals. They took the right stand and deliberate attempts were made by them to expose corruption. But very soon the movement passed into the hands of undesirable people.

When Shri Piloo Mody spoke in Parliament, when the representative of Congress (O) spoke in Parliament, they spoke as if their sympathies are with the people. I laughed when I heard their speeches. They are not for the people and nor are they sympathetic to the people. They are the people or forces which deliberately created an atmosphere in our country which led to this tremendous frustration in the student community (Interruptions). It is my proud privilege that I joined this party when Shri Morarji Desai was not in the party. It is my privilege that the students and youth joined this party when Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Patil were not in the party.

Shri Piloo Mody made the fantastic allegation that we got money from the Soviet Union. I do not express any anger to him. Sometimes I consider him to be an innocent child outside the House, and inside the House I sometimes feel that he completely requires a psychiatric treatment. (Interruptions). He is angry because we have signed with the Soviet Union the Treaty of peace, Friendship and Cooperation. I know, this is his anger, and to show his anger he takes all the chances and all the occasions and he tries to put our party in a manner as if we are taking money from foreign country. I know how his party runs. Is it not a fact that Lala Charat Ram of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was the Treasurer of his party, was the fund-collector of his

party? Is not a fact that there were mandatory circulars to the employees of the factories to read the *Swatantra* magazine? (Interruptions) If you believe that, by this way, you will take the flavour of revolution, you are a fool, you are living in the dark old days, and the days are not far off when the students and youth will not only change the administration but also those parties which are anti-people in the country. In U.P. and Orissa, in whatever elections they have fought, I know how they fought. Do you want to know how we got money? We got money from the party people. (Interruptions).

I submit that, for good industrial relations, this is the opportune moment for Government to bring such ordinances and take such action to implement those things which can reveal the truth what Congress stands for. In one stroke the whole Gujarat can be changed. Let this government implement firmly the urban property ceiling in the President's Rule. Let this Government take over the edible oil management of the entire Gujarat. Let this Government send representatives of working class to the textile board. Then the entire politics of Gujarat will be changed in the right direction for which the students fought, for which the youth sacrificed their lives and blood. To divert the attention of the people, they are trying to issue leaflets, 'Gujarat people not for the Government, not for Congress; this is an anti-Congress wave'. If against Congress some progressive party stands and works for the people then that may come. But if Mr. Piloo Mody and the Cong(O) feel that, with the dissolution of the Assembly, the people of Gujarat are going to bring landlords and big business magnates, they are fools. The trend does not indicate that.

I would like to submit two other important points about Gujarat. The conditions of cotton weavers and the employees working in textile factories in Gujarat are very poor. In this movement, much has been said in the press, the working class and the

peasants did not participate. The working class and the peasantry had their support against corruption; their anger was genuine against price-rise. My appeal to Mr. Piloo Mody and all other political parties on the Opposition is this. Let them accuse the Government, let them accuse Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government, but let them meet the millowners and ask them what profit they have earned during the last two years in the textile industry and what proportion they gave as an interim relief or bonus to the working class due to price rise (Interruptions) Government is not an abstract thing—(Interruptions). Let them behave like a dynamic revolutionary. Then those people will be exposed.

Universities and colleges are open in Gujarat. My appeal to the government under the President's Rule is this. Let them form a sort of students' Consultative Committee with the Government so that the students and youth leaders feel some involvement, so that they feel that during the time of President's rule, they are also partners in the making of new Gujarat, in implementing those things for which the Congress party stands. If you can do that, then I do believe that the Gujarat people, the Gujarat youth and students may, for the time being, go against the Congress party, but they cannot go against democracy and they should not go against democracy. If you cannot do it, then I do strongly feel that the game which has been played by the fascist forces, which are also partners with the imperialist agents of this country, in Gujarat will continue in other places also.

With these words, I would like to conclude my speech and I do feel that the realities of Gujarat should be well sponsored and responded to by our Government during the President's Rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know what was spoken by other Members before I came. If what Mr. Das Munshi said was in refutation and in retaliation of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

what was said before, it is perfectly in order.

But I would like to put the discussion in its proper perspective, because I think that we are going off the rails completely..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why not you also speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some day I will, in the very near future.

We had a full-scale debate on the Gujarat situation just a few days ago. What happened there, whether what was done there was correct or not, who was to blame or who was not to blame—on all that, we had a full-scale discussion. We need not go into it now and we need not repeat it here. Now, we are discussing the Budget of Gujarat and, linked with it, we are also discussing a certain legislative proposal to confer on the President the powers of this Parliament to make laws in respect of Gujarat. Now you might say whether the Budget proposals are correct, or are adequate or are not adequate or what more has to be done...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Who has seen them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been presented to the House. Have you not seen it so far?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Where was the time to read them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is no excuse.

SHRI PILOO MODY : When you make a suggestion, it should be a practical one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am making a practical suggestion and that is that you keep quite for a minute.

Now, the Minister of Finance has already presented it. The Members could have

got hold of it. It only shows that Mr. Mody has not seen it and has not read it. I would request members to please confine their remarks to these things and to the Budget proposals.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Has the Minister read it? Have you read it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, let us discuss these two issues in that perspective.

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) :

SHRI PILOO MODY : Have you read it? Otherwise, please sit down.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपभक्ष महादय, गुजरात के बजट पर बहुत चालू है। इसमें एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई, पिछले समय जब यहाँ पर चर्चा चली थी उस समय मैंने मांग की थी लांग यदि वहाँ के प्रष्टाचारी शासन को ममान करने पर तुले हुए थे और प्रष्टाचारी शासक के रूप में बिमनभाई पटेल को आपने निकाल दिया और राष्ट्रपति शासन वहाँ लागू किया तो विधान सभा भंग क्यों नहीं की? उस समय कहा गया था कि हम इसके सामने झुकेंगे नहीं, गुंडागर्दी के सामने झुकेंगे नहीं। वास्तव में लोकतन्त्र में क्षान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से जब मांग उठती है तो हम उसका आदर करने नहीं इसलिए जनता को सही रास्ता प्रपनाने के बजाये गलत रास्ता प्रपनाने के लिए हम ही खूब उत्साहित करते हैं। जो काम उसी समय करना था वह किया नहीं और जो किया वह कानून कितना सही है इसमें मुझे आशंका है क्योंकि जो न्यायपटल पर रखा गया है इसमें हम बात को स्वीकार किया है कि 9 फरवरी, 1974 को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अन्तर्गत घोषणा जारी कर मबरात राज्य का प्रशासन अपने हाथ में लिया गया। इस घोषणा के अनुसार, राज्य विधान सभा की शक्तियाँ का प्रयोग संसद् द्वारा प्रचया उसके अधिकार के अधीन किया जावेगा। जो साकस्य

स्थिति जब रहती है तब राज्यपाल को ऐसा अधिकार रहता है कि वह प्रयोग करे, विज्ञापन करे किन्तु जब हम धारा 356 के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति शासन वहाँ लागू करते हैं तो वहाँ की विधान सभा भले सस्पेंडेड एनिमेशन या मूछिन हो फिर भी वह राष्ट्रपति शासन के अन्तर्गत होती है इसलिए उसको भंग करने का काम राज्यपाल को कैसे दिया गया यह बात बिल्कुल समझ में नहीं आती। राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होकर विधान सभा को मूछित रखने के बाद वास्तव में एक प्रीस कान्फ्रेंस में राज्यपाल महोदय घोषणा करते हैं कि विधान सभा को मैंने भंग कर दिया है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती क्योंकि निम्नलिखित भी है, एस्पेन्डेड एनीमेशन भी है

It is under Art 356 which empowers the President to act

या तो यह सीधे-सीधे राष्ट्रपति महादय के आदेशानुसार धारा 356 के अन्तर्गत ही होती तो ज्यादा ठीक होता। लेकिन सरकार ने क्या किया मरी समझ में तो नहीं आता। एक तो जनता की जा मांग थी उनकी उपेक्षा की गई काफी दिन, और यह बात भी कही गई थी कि विधान सभा भंग होने के बाद बहाल आनी होगी इसकी क्या गारन्टी है? किन्तु विधान सभा भंग होने के बाद जा आनी बहाल पर आई उससे पता चलता है कि जनता ने जा मांग की थी उसके पूरा होने का बाद जनता धब जान है। किन्तु इसके लिये यह भी समझना होगा कि जनता में असन्तोष क्यों पैदा हुआ? यह केवल राजनीतिक बहुमत का मवाल नहीं है। राजनीतिक बहुमत प्राप्त करने के बाद भी हम प्रमाणन ठीक ढंग से नहीं चला सकते इसका उदाहरण हमका गुजरात में मिला। मैंने उसी समय कहा कि जैसे एक रोग होता है एक अणु शुरू हो जाए तो शरीर में दूसरी अणु फैलता है, वही आघात हो रहा है। आघात मध्य प्रदेश में शुरू हो गया है यह रोग मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि प्रमाणन ठीक ढंग से चलाने के बजाय व्यक्तियों को बदलने की

कोशिश हम क्यों करते हैं? प्रजातन्त्र के अन्तर्गत नीतियों का महत्व होता है, व्यक्तियों का नहीं। व्यक्ति केवल नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन करने के लिये होता है। किन्तु यहाँ लगता है कि सारा मैन्युटेनन्स चलता है, और पर्सनल इन्वेन्शन से चलता है।

इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है चिमन, आई पटेल की सरकार के खिलाफ जो झूठाचार के आरोप लगाये गये हैं, जिन आरोपों को गिनाया गया था "जनमत्ता" झूठाचार में उनकी जाच की जाये और झूठाचार के खिलाफ सक्त कदम उठाये जायेंगे इसका विश्वास जनता में पैदा करना चाहिये। झूठाचार किसी दल या व्यक्ति का नहीं होता, बल्कि यह एक बीमारी है और उस को तो समाप्त करना ही चाहिये। मुझे तो नहीं लगता है कि 'झूठाचार' चालू रहे इसका कोई समर्थक हम देश के अन्दर पैदा होगा। चाहे काला धन हो चाहे झूठाचार हो इसको जब तक समाप्त नहीं करेंगे तब तक प्रजातन्त्र ठीक ढंग में नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि झूठाचार के जितने आरोप लगाये गये उनकी पूरी जाच की जाये और जो दोषी पाये जायें उन आरोपों के अन्तर्गत उनको सक्त सजा देने का काम सरकार को करना चाहिये।

जनता झूठाचारों से पीड़ित है। कई लड़के मारे गये हैं, कई परिवार उजड़ गये हैं, आखिर उनको राहत पहुँचाना का काम भी केन्द्रीय शासन को करना चाहिये। जैना माननीय पीलू मोदी ने कहा कि किसी को 11 रु० का किसी को 20 रु० का चैक दे दिया, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। जा परिवार उजड़ गये हैं, घर का काम करन वाला मर गया है या पुर्लिस की मोर्ली भ मरा है, उन परिवारों का पूरी राहत देन का दूसरा काम सरकार का है।

तीसरे यह कि जिनकी जल्दी हो सके उतनी जल्दी फिर से लोकप्रिय और स्थिर सरकार की दृष्टि से गुजरात में चुनाव कराये जायें। गुजरात के उदाहरण से एक बात तो हमें समझ लेनी

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

होगी कि चुनाव भी प्रजातन्त्री तरीके से होने चाहिये। आजकल चुनाव में वैसे का बोलबाला है। आप ने उपाध्यक्ष जी अभी बताया, और मैं भी सुन रहा हूँ 1967 से कि विदेशों से पैसा आना है किसी को यहाँ से आना है तो किसी को वहाँ से आना है। हमने मांग की थी जाच समिति बैठाने के लिये। जाच समिति बैठ गई उनकी रिपोर्ट भी आ गई किन्तु आज तक हमें पता नहीं कि जाच में रोज़नी किम पर डाली गई है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी की भावना समझ सकता हूँ, किन्तु उनको ऐसा लगता है कि उन का अपमान हो रहा है यदि कोई यह कहे कि उन की पार्टी पैसा लेती है या वह पैसा लेने है। तो जब हमारा नाम लेकर कहा जाता है कि जनसब को बाहर से पैसा मिलना है, ना क्या हमका नहीं अपमानित करना पड़ना। क्या हमका क्रोध नहीं आता? क्या हम यह मांग नहीं कर सकते कि यह बात मिट्ट कीजिये कि कौन सा दल है, किस को कहा से मिलता है। कोई भी दल हो मुझे यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि यह कहा जाये कि यहाँ से मिलना है या वहाँ से मिलना है। आखिर ऐसे प्रजान्त्र ठीक नहीं चलेगा। चुनाव हम हार जायें इसका मवाल नहीं है, बुद्धिया मर गई इसका मवाल नहीं है, अफसोस इस बात का है कि मन्थु ने दरवाजा देख लिया। एक बार पता चलता है कि दल ने पैसा इकट्ठा किया तो दल को हटा कर खुद के लिये आ ही जाता है और इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार प्रारम्भ हो जाता है। देने वाले भारत में बहुत हैं, दानों बहुत हैं, कर्ष रहे हैं, भामाशाह रहे हैं, कई रूप में हम मदद कर सकते हैं, महयोग भी दे सकते हैं। किन्तु जहाँ तक लोकतन्त्र का मवाल आना है तो लोकतन्त्र को बिगाड़ने की दृष्टि से कोई खराबी पैदा हो और दूसरे के बलबूने पर हम चुनाव लड़ कर लोकतन्त्र को समाप्त करे यह अच्छा नहीं है। जब हम लोगों ने कम्पनीज पर रोक लगायी थी तो उद्देश्य यही था कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति लोकतन्त्र पर हावी हो कर अपना उत्पन्न सीधा न करें। एक मामान्य आदमी भी

अपनी विचारधारा को प्रकट करके जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त करके प्रशासन चला सके, इतना खूले रूप से देन में बातावरण पैदा हो, यह महत्त्व की बात है।

भारत के अन्दर प्रजातन्त्र की बहुत पुरानी नींव है : इसलिये हमें जर्म आनी चाहिये कि प्रजान्त्र को इस ढंग से यदि हम बिगाड़ दें तो आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी हमको कोसेगी। इसलिये 168 में से 140 विधान सभा के सदस्य होने के बाद यदि ठीक ढंग से मुँड आग्रिम सम्पन्न प्रशामन नहीं द मके तो किसी पर लाठन लगाने की बात नहीं है। हम खुद अपना मह आइने में देखें और अपने को ठीक करें।

अब गुजरात के अन्दर जो कुछ आ, हमारे नये-नये मित्र बताने हैं कि हम काम्टलेस, क्लाम-लेट मोसाहटी हैं

"Ultimately, the classless society will come to useless society. God alone knows."

आखिर हम समझते क्या नहीं हैं।

We have to remove the sting of the class and of the caste.

बाकी कुछ है ही नहीं।

आखिर घर जा कर किसी न किसी का पहचानने के लिये तो मारी बीजों की जरूरत होती है। हम न किमसे निकाल दिया राजपथ किया, अब राजा है ही नहीं तो जनपथ किया। अब राजपथ पर राजा के लोग चले और जनपथ पर जनता के लोग चले ऐसा था ही है। किसी न किसी का पहचानने के लिये तो कोई जानि हो, क्लाम हो, पथ हो, यह तो रहेगा ही। किन्तु वह ब्याक्ति के पूर्ण विकास में किसी रूप में बाधक नहीं बनना चाहिये। ब्याक्ति के सम्पूर्ण विकास में न जानि, न पथ, न नाम, न वर्ग बाधक बने, इस का हमें देखना होगा। करना एक निकाल डालेंगे उस के बदले दूसरा रखेंगे यह केवल मानसिक विकृति जो है इस को निकालना बहुत आवश्यक होता है। जैसे धाज भी नवनिर्माण समिति के रूप में तरुण

बगं सामने आ रहा है उसका स्वागत हमें करना चाहिये। राजनीति में वह दिलचस्पी के रहा है। किन्तु जिस डग से राजनीति इस देश में चाल है उस से वह मतप्त है, परेशान है। वह अपना आभोग प्रकट करना है।

जिम डग से शिक्षा चालू है वह भी दाबी है। आप ने देखा गुजरात में इसकी कक्षा तक बिना परीक्षा के सब को पास किया जायेगा। कुछ लोग कहते हैं डिग्री के बजाय हमें नौकरी दीजिये। इसलिये हम कोशिश में ही आमूल परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। एक, दो दिन में परीक्षा ले कर भ्रम विद्यार्थी का पास या फेल किया जायेगा ता आगे चल कर विद्यार्थी उस को पसन्द नहीं करेगा। शुरू में ले कर आखिर तक उम्र का निरीक्षण, परीक्षण लिया जाना चाहिये। सेमिस्टर मिस्टम का तीन महीने का, 15 दिन का या एक महीने का कीजिये किन्तु एक ही साल की तीन दिन में परीक्षा ले कर पास फेल करे, यह नहीं चलेगा। शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद समाज का जिम्मेदारी लेने की स्थिति में वह आया या नहीं, यह हमें दखना होगा। इन दोनों का जाड़ है। शिक्षा का मतलब है कि व्यक्ति सुस्मृकन, सुविज्ञ और मक्षम बन। इसलिये गुजरात में जो रास्ता दिखाया उम में हम सबच सीख ले, और किसी पर लाठन लगाय यह धक्का नहीं लगना।

माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा दिया कि गुजरात में और बिहार में जा हुआ उम के पीछे धार० एम० एस० का, जनसंख्या का हाथ है। केवल यह कहने में काम नहीं चलता। जनसंख्या हा या धार० एम० एस० हा खुले रूप में काम करने है, बाई चोरी छिपे नहीं करते। धार० एम० एस० व बाई में मरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जा मर्या 1925 से देश में काम कर रही है क्या उस के बारे में हमारे पास कुछ रेकार्ड है ही नहीं। समझ में नहीं आता है कि कैसे बिना सोचे समझे आरोप लगा दिया जाता है। बिना किसी आधार के धार० एम० एस० को जिम्मेदार ठहरा दिया गया है। 48 साल से वह काम कर रहा है। इस तरह से उसका नाम लेने का क्या मतलब था?

17 hrs.

Are we a mature democracy or not?
Whether the people have a right to organise themselves peacefully

इसका मतलब क्या है? हमारे बीच से मतभेद जरूर हो सकते हैं। लोकतंत्र का आधार भी यही है। अनापणनाप किसी पर आरोप लगाने की कांशिश की जाए तो मानसिक समुलन बड़ बिगड़ जायगा पता नहीं। एक बातिंग है जिम पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। क्या जनता का विश्वास लोक मया तथा विधान मभाषा में हट कर चुनावों के तरीका से हट कर इस बात पर नहीं हो जायेगा कि हम मवाल को सड़का पर हम किया जाए? क्या इस तरह के अनापणनाप आरोप सुन कर इस बात का बढ़ावा बिनी का मिल गया—क्या उचित होगा? सवाल सड़का पर हम ही क्या यह आवश्यक है? फिर हम यहां जिम लिए है। हमने देश में जनतंत्र की नींव डाली है। हमको चाहिये कि मतभेदों की पूर्ण रूप में यहा छुट हा। अन्ततोगत्वा जनहित, देश हित समाज हित इसका हम आखा से ओझल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि जो मर्यादा हैं उनको सब स्वीकार करें। जनसंख्या और धार० एम० एस० इस मामले में पीछे नहीं है वे अग्रगामी है। हम निर्दोष हैं, आममान से उतर हैं, यह हम नहीं कहते हैं। हमें भी पता चलना चाहिये कि हमारा दोष कहाँ है? नाम ले कर हमें बनाए ना हम उसका खुद देखेंगे और दूर करेंगे। स्वयं गृह मंत्री ने हमारा ता बार-बार नाम लिया लेकिन जो धक्का-बाजो में आया सब का मालम है सी० पी० धार्ड० का नाम तक नहीं लिया। यह जो राजनीति वह चला रहे हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। इस 48 सालों की राजनीति को चलाने की वह कांशिश करेंगे ता जनतंत्र देश में पनपेगा नहीं। विशुद्ध वातावरण में खुले रूप में जनता की राय देश में प्रकट हो ऐसे बैलट बॉक्स के जरिये जहां पर जिन का बहुमत प्राप्त हो और वे सामन के प्राण और जनता की मांगें पूरी करने की कोशिश करें तो कल्याण हा मकना है।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the General Discussion on the Budget for the State of Gujarat for the year 1974-75 and on the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill.

The Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill confers on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws. Here, I would like to point out that the dissolution of the State Assembly was announced by the State Governor. It was reported in the Press that the President was not even consulted in this matter. Now this Bill seeks to confer him the powers of the State Legislature. Sir, the events of Gujarat are a warning to democracy in our country and also to the Central Government. It is unprecedented in the constitutional history of any country in the world that the Assembly having a majority party was dissolved by the same majority party at the Centre. It is similarly unprecedented that the Chief Minister of the ruling majority party of the State was made to resign by the same ruling majority party at the Centre.

I am sure that no political party in the country will dispute the need for protecting democracy in the country. But, in Gujarat the democracy has not been protected in the manner it should have been done. Hundreds of young men were victims of police firing. Thousands of people were injured in lathi-charge and in tear-gas bursting. After 30 to 35 days of ordeal and after thousands of people underwent untold miseries, the State Ministry was dismissed and the Assembly dissolved. We have been seeing the mutual mud-slinging among the political parties—the ruling party blaming the Opposition parties for having instigated the student community and for fanning the flames of violence and the

Opposing parties accusing the ruling party of mismanagement and corrupt administration. But the real reason behind this mass uprising is the gnawing hunger of the people, worsening unemployment situation, scarcity of essential commodities coupled with price spiralling. I happened to be in Ahmedabad during one of these days and I found that one kilo of rice was being sold at Rs. 8.50 in the black market. I charge the Central Government and the ruling party for being in complicity with the hoarders, black-marketeers, profiteers in the State who were primarily responsible for this kind of unfortunate situation in the State. If the Government at the Centre and at the State had taken prompt steps to solve the problems of the people, such a situation could have been definitely averted. It is heart-rending that the people of the State, which gave the concept of Truth and Non-violence propounded by Mahatma Gandhi, the valiant son of Gujarat, to the entire world, should have died and wounded in hundreds and thousands like crows and sparrows in police firing and shooting. Is this the way to foster democracy in the country? This is the result of saying one thing and doing another thing by the ruling party. The ruling party professes socialism but gives succour to capitalism. How do you expect the people, the common people of the country, to show endless patience? Sir, in the Supplementary Demand No. 34, the provision for community development is Rs. 1000; under Demand No. 57, the provision for agriculture is Rs. 1000.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What Supplementary Demands?

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Gujarat State Supplementary Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Gujarat Budget is under discussion.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : I am referring to the Supplementary Demands relating

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

to this year when the disturbances have taken place. I want to make a point that the Centre perhaps want to establish a Police Raj in Gujarat by asking for Rs. 2.12 Crores in the Supplementary Demand for Police. The people of the State would have lived in amity and peace if the Government had formulated and implemented schemes which would enable the people to get their minimum needs at reasonable prices. It is reported in the Press that the Centre rushed 15000 tonnes of foodgrains to Gujarat after the fall of Chimanbhai Patel Ministry, though the demand was made by Shri Chimanbhai Patel when he was the Chief Minister. If the foodgrains had been sent to the State at the proper time, would the situation have worsened? The ruling party may find some satisfaction by blaming the Opposition Parties for this state of affairs. But I would say that the ruling party by this has shown only an escapist mentality. Now this situation has spread to Bihar and Orissa and it might spread to other States. I would appeal to the Central Government that adequate Steps must be taken to redress the genuine grievances of the people of the country before the entire country is enveloped in chaos and conflict.

My party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, has immense faith in the forms of democracy and in the elected Government. The D.M.K. is committed unequivocally to foster democracy for posterity in our country. The D.M.K. is equally committed to the removal of genuine grievances of the people. In Gujarat, the people were infuriated because even in a year with bumper crop of groundnuts the price of groundnut oil did not come down; in fact the price was soaring. This was because of the mismanagement of the ruling Congress Party there. It does not behave of the ruling Congress Party to blame the Opposition Parties, though the blame squarely rests on the shoulders of the ruling party for all the mismanagement.

In the end, I would say that unless the ruling party formulates constructive and

meaningful schemes to redress the genuine grievances of the people, democracy in our country will continue to remain only on quicksand; democracy will not bloom in all its splendours till then.

17.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE PRICE OF NAPHTHA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of State for Petroleum and Chemicals has sent a request for permission to make a statement on government decision with regard to the price of Naphtha. Normally these things are permitted at the end of one item and before taking up another. But he made the submission that the other Minister may have made a statement in the other House. So in order to achieve a certain measure of simultaneity, as a very special case, I shall depart from the procedure and allow him to make the statement before I call upon the next speaker.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) With effect from 2nd March 1974, the price of Naphtha used for industries other than fertilisers manufacture was raised from Rs. 446/- tonnes to Rs. 2,320/- tonne. This was necessitated for covering, in part, the burden arising out of the increase in the crude oil prices. In view of the far-reaching and very wide implications of the increase in Naphtha prices to the chemical industry, employment, production and exports, Government have reconsidered the matter very carefully and have decided that the price of Naphtha or use in industries other than fertilisers manufacture may be fixed at Rs. 1000/- tonne with effect from 26th March 1974.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : One clarification

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Clarification means a question. I have already

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

departed from the practice and you want me to make a further departure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A slight further departure will be helpful.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not look nice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. You have to amend the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You digressed from the procedure for the sake of the Minister. Why not allow a slight digression to us also?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Then from this side also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then I cannot allow it.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1974-75—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND GUJARAT STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—Contd

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल (साबरकण्ठा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम गुजरात के बजट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जब गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति-शामन लागू कर दिया गया है तब गुजरात की सारी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर आती है। गुजरात में यह सारी बीमारी अन्न के सकट के कारण शुरू हुई। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के दिमाग में क्या भरा है कि वह नर्बन्दा के बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं लेनी है जिस के कारण गुजरात को अन्न की परेशानी बर्दाश्त करना पड़ती है। सरकार से मेरी बिनती है कि उस को न महाराष्ट्र के दबाव के कारण इस फैसले को रोकना चाहिए और न मध्य प्रदेश के दबाव से जहाँ उस के ही चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री मेठी घापवा ही भेजा हुआ है। जब तक इस का फैसला न हो तब तक गुजरात में अन्न के बारे में परेशानी होने ही वाली है। लेकिन सरकार एक गलत ढ़ठ के बन्धन में बन्धी है।

17.13 hrs.

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN in the Chair]

मैं गृह मंत्री से पूछती हूँ कि जब उन के बारे में यह कहा गया कि उन्होंने इतना पैसा लिया तो वह नागरिक क्यों होते हैं। पाँच रुपये लिये या पचास रुपये लिये यह प्रश्न नहीं है। लेकिन गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ वह हम ने गृह मंत्री की पार्टी के चीफ मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर से ही सुना कि गृह मंत्री ने इतना पैसा लिया है। उन्नी से तो हमें पता चला बर्बाद हमें पता लगाने को क्या खर्च हो? भूलभूत चीफ मिनिस्टर बिमनभाई ने अन्नबारे में साफ़, स्टै-मेंट दिया है कि मेरे बारे में जांच होने दो कोई हर्ज नहीं है मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को हिमाय दे दिया है कि उन को उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव के लिए कितना पैसा जमा कर के दिया गया है, और साबरकण्ठा में जा मेरी कास्टीयुगम्भी है कितना खर्च किया गया। इस लिए गृह मंत्री का इस बात पर नाराज नहीं होना चाहिए। उन्होंने पैसा लिया है यह बात सही है।

गुजरात की सब स्पेसिफिकेशन सुपरसीड हो गई है और पचायतों की अवधि भी समाप्त होने वाली है। पचायतों के बारे में कोई कानून नहीं है कि उन की अवधि समाप्त होने पर क्या किया जा सकता है। क्या सरकार ने उन के चुनाव के बारे में कुछ सोचा है? अब गुजरात में जा कुछ भी जाना है उस की जिम्मेदारी राष्ट्रपति शामन पर यानी गृह मंत्री पर है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि वह पचायतों के बारे में क्या करना चाहते हैं।

लोग अन्नबारे में पढ़ने हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात का इतना अनाज भेजा है और एक घायली का इतना अनाज दिया जाता है। मैं आज ही बड़ा मे आई हूँ। जब बड़ा मारा कामेश्वर चल रहा था सब नड़बड़ हा रही थी तो दो दस पन्द्रह दिन मैं बड़ा ही थी। गृह मंत्री को जो रिपोर्ट मिली है वह तो उस के भूतबिक बात ही कहेंगे। लेकिन मैं अपनी आँख के देख कर आई हूँ। जो

बेचारे निर्दोश लोग अपने घरों में बैठे थे पुलिस ने घरों में जा-जा कर उन को मारा। सूरन में एक बंदीबूढ़ बहूत को जो अस्सी साल की है और जो एक पब्लिक वर्कर है पुलिस ने उस के घर में जा कर मारा।

मैं समझती हूँ कि जब गुजरात सरकार ने कहा होगा कि किसी न किसी तरह लोगों को दबाया जाये, तभी पुलिस ने जो कुछ मोचा बह किया। गृह मंत्री को इन बातों की जांच करनी चाहिए।

वहाँ जो अण्टाबार हुआ है, उस में तो कोई शक नहीं है। गृह मंत्री की पार्टी के मिनिस्ट्रो न कहा है कि उन्होंने इतना पैसा लिया। इन सब बातों की जांच की जानी चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह जांच कब होने वाली है।

मरी कास्टोडियन्सी से एक तार आया है कि वहा मड़को का ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं है। साबर-कटा सब में पिछडा हुआ क्षेत्र है। वहा घनमुग और बायड क्षेत्र में मड़के नहीं है। उस सारे क्षेत्र में मड़का का विकास करना चाहिए। और इस के लिए ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर के इस काम को बढ़ाना चाहिए वहा उद्योग लगाए जा सकते है, लेकिन व नभी चले सकते है, अगर वहा कम्युनिकेशन का ठीक प्रबन्ध है।

गुजरात में एक नहीं, अनेक मरहारी डेयरिया चल रही है। सरकार ने किसी भी प्राइवेट धादमी, किसी भी इन्स्टिट्यूट को दूध का पाउडर बनाने में मना किया है। लेकिन मैं पक्का जानती हूँ कि इस के बावजूद सरकार के पक्ष का एक पैसा व्यर्थ है, जो कानून का भंग कर के दूध का पाउडर बनाता है और उस का एकमात्र इयूटी भी होता है। इस से प्रकट होता है कि एकमात्र वाले पुलिस के साथ मिले हुए है। अगर इतना अण्डेर और गड़बड़ चलती हो, तब अगर कोई गृह मंत्री को कुछ कहता है, तो वह गुम्मा क्यों करते है?

जब गुजरात में सरकार के पक्ष के लोग आपस में झगडा करते रहते हैं, और कोई विकास नहीं

होता है, तो फिर बेचारे लोगों का क्या दोष है? लोग तग आ गये, इसीलिए उन्होंने यह रास्ता अपनाया। यह रास्ता अपनाना उनको कोई पसन्द थोडे ही था। जब उन्होंने यह रास्ता अपनाया, तो गलत पॉसिज ने उसका लाभ उठा लिया, यह सच बात है। लेकिन सरकार की पुलिस क्या करती थी? हर प्रांत में पुलिस के पास ऐसे गुंडा तत्वों की एक सूची रहती है। पहले जब कोई गड़बड़ होती थी, तो पुलिस ऐसे लोगों को तुरन्त ग्राउंड अप करती थी और उन का पकड़ कर उन का जेल में डाल देती थी। गुजरात में यह सब कुछ दो महीने तक चला, लेकिन हमने कभी नहीं सुना कि ऐसे लोगों को ग्राउंड अप किया गया है। इसका मतलब यह है सरकार चाहती थी कि लोग तग और परेशान हों, और उसमें पुलिस का पूरी मना दे दी थी कि जहा चाहें सब को मारो। इसका परिणाम क्या हुआ? इसका परिणाम तो यही हुआ कि लोग ज्यादा तग आ गए, ज्यादा रोष में आ गए। आखिर आपको विधान सभा बरखास्त करनी पड़ी। पर किन्हीं निर्दोष जाने ली उस के बाद आप ने यह किया? अब जितने दिन आपका राष्ट्रपति शासन है उनमें दिन स्टैप-मदरली मीटिंग उनके साथ मत कीजिए जो आज तक बराबर गुजरात के साथ आप करते रहे है। जितना इस तरह का भेदभाव करेगे उसमें हमारा नुकसान नहीं होता है क्योंकि कठिनाइयों में जब धादमी का विकास होता है तो वह ज्यादा मजबूत होता है, अगर उसमें आप का न्याय-भाव नहीं है।

यहां बैठे-बैठे आपन एन धादमी को भेजा, दूसरे का भेजा, मरीन का भेजा। मरीन के बारे में क्या बात हुई? कहा गया कि आन्ध्र उन्होंने ठीक किया इस लिए उनको वहा भेजा गया। मरीन ने कहा आन्ध्र को ठीक कर दिया तो गुजरात क्या है? एक महीने में ठीक कर दूंगा। 25 लाख धादमी मर गए तो भी क्या है?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद)
ऐसा नहीं है।

क० अधिवेशन कलेस : आप को क्या मालूम है ? आप तो सरीन को अब से जानते हैं, मैं बहुत पहले से जानती हूँ। बल्देव सिंह के जमाने से मैं उन को जानती हूँ। मगर कोई भी धावबी अच्छा हो या बुरा हो उस के ऊपर का धावबी जैसा होता है और जैसा वह उस से कराता है वैसा वह करता है। कर्मचारी और आई० सी० एस० अफसर तो सब ऐसे ही होते हैं कि ऊपर का धावबी जैसा हुक्म करे वैसा ही करते हैं। यही कर्मचारी जवाहर लाल जी के जमाने में थे, जब इतना अष्टाचार नहीं था, क्योंकि ऊपर वाले साफ थे। अब जब आप ही लोग गड़बड़ करते हैं ऊपर में ही अष्टाचार है, तरह-तरह के बन्दा जमा करने हैं तो ये क्यों नहीं ऐसा करेंगे ? रेल वाले तो साफ कहते हैं कि अब हमारे ऊपर के अफसर लेने हैं तो हम क्यों न लें ? तो आज जो गड़बड़ी चारा तरफ है उसका कारण क्या है कि ऊपर सब गड़बड़ है। इस को ठीक करने के लिए आप का अपनी ही गड़बड़ ठीक करनी पड़ेगी।

मेरे पास आज ही राजवाड़ में तार आया है कि बहा कोयला नहीं है इसलिए मोराष्ट्र में अनेक कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं और कुछ तो बन्द हो गए हैं। तो कृपा करके इस को आप देखिए। एक तरफ तो आप उद्योग वा विकास करना चाहते हैं और जो चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं उस का घटाना चाहते हैं वह कैसे पड़ेगी ? जब तक उत्पादन ज्यादा कर के वह देगे नहीं और लोगों को काफी मात्रा में माल जायगा नहीं तब यह कैसे हो सकता है ? इन सब चीजों को आप कृपा कर के देखिए और नागरिक न होइए। जहाँ में देखिए और न्याय जो गुजरान के साथ होना चाहिए वह करिए। नर्मदा के बारे में जल्दी में फैसला कीजिए, यही मेरी विनय है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It has been accepted by tradition and convention that when the Budget is

discussed, sky is the upper limit. Generally in these discussions I do not try to reach the upper limit, but in a debate of this type, some reference to the situation in Gujarat will become inevitable. Very often it is argued that what happened in Gujarat is not a democratic process. I should like to recall what happened in Soviet Russia. Because to those who described the happenings in Gujarat as something indulged in by right reaction it is better I quote Russian history to justify what happened in Gujarat. During the Russian Revolution of 1917 there was no question of who were the people who were going to vote in favour of the Czar or against the Czar. No formal ballot was taken, but when the Revolution began and when Lenin gave the call, those in the Army of the Czar left the battle field and joined the Armies of rebellion and then Comrade Lenin said that the Army had voted for the revolution by defection. Permit me to conclude that no ballot box was utilised in the struggle in Gujarat, but the manner in which thousands aligned themselves with the student organisers who struggled against corruption and who struggled for justice, about them it should be said that the people and the Legislators of Gujarat have voted for this recent revolution and struggle Sir, a feeling of surprise has been expressed as to how such a militant struggle could take place in Gandhiji's Gujarat. All these critics have forgotten that Gandhiji's Gujarat was militant Gujarat. It was Gujarat that led the Dandi March and it was Gujarat again, where the Battle of Bardoli was fought. Dandi and Bardoli did not remain only as the regional struggles of Gujarat. But, these were mighty struggles, from where emanated the inspiration and the source of strength for the national struggle, throughout the country. I am glad that the people of Gujarat, once again lived up to the traditions of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi. Again, Gujarat has risen to the call of youth organisations to fight against corruption. This is a new history that is being made. All those who had the fortune to participate in the national struggle,

should look at this from the point of view of the glorious heritage of Gandhiji and Sardar and welcome the new development that has taken place.

Sir, unfortunately, in our Constitution, there is no provision for referendum on any issue. There is no provision for right of recall, to call back the representatives of the people, when they fail to reflect the rights and the aspirations of the people. Many who indulge in corruption believe that when they get a massive mandate, it is a licence and permit for massive corruption. They carry on the malpractices for 5 years and go to the polls after 5 years. But, those who have a living faith in democracy, and a clean political and public life, are not going to treat the five years tenure as a licence and permit for corruption. They will even intercept and intervene before the completion of five years and they will exercise the right of recall in a more direct way with the help of the weapon of Satyagraha, which was wielded by Mahatma Gandhi. Here was the glorious right of recall exercised by the people of Gujarat, particularly, by the youth of Gujarat, who told the legislators that they cannot continue as Members of the Assembly which has become a seat of corruption. That is how, many of them tendered their resignations. Ultimately, I am glad, the Centre also respected their wishes. Unfortunately, the Centre is in the habit of not doing things in time and with grace. Ultimately, they succumbed to the pressures of the people, but, in the process, they lost all the grace. Ultimately, the Assembly was dissolved. I am glad that ultimately, the will and vision of the people reigned supreme.

There are various problems. But, at the very outset, I would like to refer to one particular feature, which is a very dangerous feature, in the life of Gujarat. I was really shocked and pained to find that when Army came to Gujarat, when Army came to Ahmedabad, youngsters garlanded the army men. I know that they did it

with the noblest of intentions. But, if people go on garlanding army men, when the Army replaces the democratic institutions and the democratic foundations, this will become a dangerous precedent. Whenever there is a calamity, whenever a dam collapses and whenever there are floods, army men are sent. Whenever there is a railway strike, the Territorial Army is sent. Again, when there are civil disturbances and political movements, Army is sent. I want to warn the House that if these army men go on intervening in every aspect of life, one day a feeling might come into their minds that 'if we have to go to salvage the famine-stricken people, if we have to go to salvage the flood-affected areas, if we have to go to areas affected by communalism and if we have to go to States in times of political crisis and President's Rule, then, why should we go through indirect channels; why not we take over the entire administration'. This sort of feeling will enter into the minds of these army men. This will be a dangerous precedent. I am not very happy with youngsters garlanding the army men. I think it would be a blot on our democratic life, if the youngsters have a feeling that it is not the Civil Administration that will be able to deliver the goods, but, it is the Army that will be able to deliver the goods. As a democrat, I would never welcome that idea

Sir, at Ahmedabad, on the 18th of this month, I had the opportunity to lead a deputation of my partmen to the Governor. We submitted a memorandum to him. That memorandum lays down certain measures and policies which should really be the concern of this Parliament and the Central Government, since there is President's Rule in Gujarat. You will be shocked to know as to what was the reply given by the Governor. We told the Governor that there was so much of corruption and hoarding. A number of students demanded that there should be raids on the shops and houses of big businessmen who had actually indulged in hoarding. Sir, the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Governor told us that when the students demanded that there should be raids, he asked the Administration to send police and he also directed that even students may accompany the policemen when they go on raids. But, when the policemen went to those houses, to those shops and firms, they found that nothing was available to be taken over.

That is because before the raids were conducted, somehow or other the information leaked out to them. I do not want to cast aspersions on any authority or individual. But this is a fact that even in the case of those about whom everybody was saying that they were indulging in hoarding, blackmarketing, etc., by the time the police went, nothing was found. Already there is some sort of collusion between the officials and those who are indulging in corruption. Basically it was struggle against corruption and rising prices and unemployment and the budget will have to take note of it.

There is no adequate development of Gujarat. If you compare the present allocations with the past, the development activity in Gujarat will not be stepped up. The rate of growth will not be stepped up. If production is not stepped up and at the same time, expenditure is increasing, there is bound to be a gap between expenditure and production and the position will become more dangerous. The entire political development of Gujarat arises out of the fact that there was no feeding back by the administration of Gujarat. They did not introduce the requisite economic discipline in their life. Kisans, small shopkeepers, educated unemployed, teachers—everybody was dissatisfied and their voluminous anger in a cumulative form was expressed in the agitation which they launched.

We have made a certain request to the Governor and he has promised to forward it to the Centre. We have said that the families of those who have been killed during the struggle—I do not call them

riots—must be given a minimum compensation of Rs. 50,000. In case of families where precious lives have been lost, some nearest family members must be given pension so that they can rehabilitate their life. During the Maha Gujarat movement, for those who were killed, there was a glorious memorial erected, but that too after an intensive struggle. We demanded that in this case also a martyrs' memorial should be erected, because the Gujarat movement is going giving a new lead to the democratic movement. Those who were killed were not mercenaries, hooligans or antisocial elements. Sometimes on both sides of the House there are dogmas and doctrinaire concepts used. Some say, they were right reactionaries. Others say, they were left adventurists. But the young men who fought do not know either right reaction or left adventurism. They only know that whenever there is corruption, nepotism and rising prices, they must react to the situation. They have reacted for a right cause. If the Home Minister and others on the treasury benches describe them as right reactionaries in the sense that they have reacted in the right manner and led the agitation, I am prepared to agree with them.

There is procurement problem. There is distribution problem. Merely by taking over all these commodities and not tackling the problem of distribution, the problem of Gujarat is not going to be solved. On the 18th when we met the Governor, he himself admitted, "Though our administration has tightened up the machinery, yesterday I found oil prices have gone up. I do not know how it has happened". Therefore, there is no middle path. The distribution system has to be tightened. I do not want to raise doctrinaire controversies whether there should be socialisation of wholesale trade or not. I am one of those Socialists who feel that to protect the vulnerable section of our community, it is very necessary that effective socialisation of wholesale trade is undertaken and you must create the requisite machinery for it. On the one hand we have nationalisation of wholesale trade and on the other we try to

make a fine distinction between marketable surplus and marketed surplus while taking over the foodgrains. You cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hound. That kind of policy will not help. You will have to take certain unpalatable steps, unpopular steps. From the rich landlords you will have to take the entire marketable surplus. Then only your procurement policy will succeed and then only your distribution system will work. It is here that we, the socialists, and the communists are in hundred per cent agreement. We are not very happy with the delay in the nationalisation of the wholesale trade. We want it to be there. We do not want to throw the baby with the bath water. If there is merciless and ruthless implementation of the procurement policy, if there is take over of the entire marketable surplus, if there is an effective public distribution system, then it will be possible for the Gujarat administration, which is under President's Rule, to distribute food and ensure adequate food is available to the people.

The students have demanded that there must be more allocation from the Centre to the educational institutions. They have demanded a radical reorientation of the entire educational system; they have demanded a radical—education of the examination system. They have said that the present system of examination is only memorisation test and that if a student gets a first class, it does not mean that he is intelligent and that he has a proper understanding; it only means that he exercises his memory faculty properly. The present examinations system is not desirable and there is discontent among the students as well as the teachers with the present examination system. It is not as if they do not want any examinations at all; even serious-minded students are demanding a reformation in the examination system. The semester system has to be intro-

duced and expanded. For that larger allocation of funds by the Centre to the educational institutions has to be there, so that the educational system can be improved.

The entire budget will have to be completely re-organised. Since this budget gives no indication that the planners of our country comprehend the turmoil in the life of the people of Gujarat, I am afraid I cannot support these budget proposals at all. Therefore, I totally oppose the Gujarat budget that has been presented by the hon. Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN. (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I felt provoked to take part in this discussion by the speech of my learned friend, Professor Dandavate. A democrat and a socialist that he claims to be, the speech he made was the least I had expected of him. For Gujarat and for the rest of India, according to me, this is a sad event because by a process which no democracy can accept to be creditable a Legislative Assembly which was elected had to be dissolved and the entire legislative process had to be taken over by Parliament, and now this is sought to be delegated to the President of India. My hon. friend, Professor Dandavate, said that this is the beginning of a new era, a glorious era in the history of India, and he went to the extent of quoting the episode in Soviet Russia to say that this was a revolution under the feet. Unfortunately, the other important fact in the whole picture is being forgotten, and I want to pose it.

In Soviet Russia when the revolution took place, it was a real revolution, according to them, because they did not approve of the system. They did not approve of the system and they wanted to establish, what they called, the proletarian dictatorship. So, the revolution was launched and the existing system was subverted. The question here is this : is it the stand of the persons who went to the streets of Ahmedabad and indulged in violence that the present system is unacceptable to them and so it must

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

be subverted and a new system and a new machinery has got to be installed? If that is the contention, then, of course there is a revolution. But if that is not the contention, if on the other hand the contention is that democracy must continue, the present system must continue, only the misgovernment must go, then a very vital question arises whether this is the method to get that change. Mention was made about the Bardoli struggle and the Dandi March. No patriotic Indian will remember Gujarat except in veneration for the great tradition the people of Gujarat had set in the historic struggle for independent India. Bardoli was not marred by violence; Dandi March was not marred by violence; there was no bloodshed, no loot, no arson; there was no demonstration of incendiarism and violence. It is in that Gujarat, the Gujarat of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhai Patel, that we find a new episode, a new method! And here are the democratic socialists, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and his friends who say, 'Here is a great revolution taking place, a new chapter being opened, a new way being shown'. Let us think over the whole situation once again. He says that this machinery is not sufficient for the purpose of bringing in socialist transformation; they can resort to whatever measures they choose to subvert the whole thing. There, I am certainly against them, I am in confrontation with them. For those persons who swear by democratic set-up, who believe that this democratic set-up is dynamic enough to bring about socio-economic transformation, the question arises straight whether this is the method to get the desires implemented. Price-rise, there was; price-rise there is in Kerala; price-rise there is in different parts of the country. Price-rise is there and is going to be there for some time more, considering the economic situation in this country; considering the international situation and the domestic situation, it is certainly on the cards that you will have to live with these extraordinary, abnormal, economic conditions in this country. But is answer to this

going to be violence? Is answer to misgovernment going to be violence and incendiarism? And what was it that we found there? The straight question before all political parties is this: do you or do you not approve of the method? I can understand demands being raised, agitation being kicked up, the State being rocked by popular agitation, non-violent popular agitation, mass movements taking place. I can understand that. But is this the mass movement that you approve of? Would you approve of a situation where MLAs after MLAs are taken out, their heads are shaven off and they are paraded in the streets and are tortured? Is this the position you approve of? In an agitation against the Union Government, would you approve of a situation in which Members of Parliament are taken out and beaten and a situation is created where, out of humanitarian consideration that the Members of Parliament may survive, Government may take some action? Is that the method of political transformation and economic transformation? Is that the revolution that you want? There is a particular section in this country which does not believe in democracy; they want to subvert it, may be right or left; I do not want to identify anybody. If those people resort to this sort of thing, then I can understand. The danger of the whole situation is, that, pretending to lose their faith in democracy, they have set up a pattern which will sound dangerous for the future of this country. It will sound dangerous because, if democracy is going to be subverted, the power is going to be passed on not to the progressive forces; but,—let it be remembered, the dark forces in this country will have their free play.

It is they who are trying to subvert the whole thing. They experimented it and they found that it paid to a certain extent. Encouraged by this experiment, it is likely, they may carry on this campaign elsewhere also. That is the danger. Therefore, when you think about Soviet revolution,

when you think about other revolutions, I put the question again. If what you demand is substitution of the whole system, alright, I can understand; but if what you want is continuation of the system, if you pin your faith in democracy, if you pin your faith in that that democracy alone can bring about an effective socio-economic transformation in this country

Those friends who indulged in violence in that State have done the biggest dis-service to the cause of democracy. Dark forces are operating behind and I feel what happened in Gujarat would make every socialist democrat in this country bow his head in sorrow and shame. Sir, not that a new era has opened, but an agonising chapter has been written into the history of democratic India. I feel there be an effort to erase that agonising chapter. Violence can be no answer at all and violence will also abet violence and democracy will be finally butchered and that butchery must not take place. Although, for the time being, the agitators got what they wanted, the way they got it is not a victory for them because momentarily they might have the advice that they have got something, but the next day it will be proved that what they got is at the cost of a great cause on which the nation is built and on which the morrow is built and if that great cause is not safeguarded, the socio-economic transformation and the democratic transformation which we all cherish will be crucified and not the dark forces which are behind it.

With these words I support the Bill and the Demands.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, before I begin to comment on and criticise some of the proposals that are placed in the form of a Budget for Gujarat, may I say a word or two by way of reply to some of the points raised by the hon. Members from the ruling side.

I wish there was no occasion to repeat the arguments and the points which were already made, I thought, with legitimate

details about what happened in Gujarat. I do not know whether my esteemed friend, Shri Stephen has been to Gujarat in recent months and if he has been there and then if he says what he has said, I may perhaps consider them at least as his views based on first-hand reports gathered by himself. But the trouble is that most of these hon. members depend on what they hear from somebody or what they read cursorily in the newspapers. I do not of course, blame them because the Government of India themselves are so terribly uninformed about many things that are happening in our State. They sent then representatives to Ahmedabad who collect all kinds of information and come back to Delhi and submit their reports to the Home Minister or to the Prime Minister. On that basis the Home Minister or the Prime Minister acts and we find that because the report is uninformed and the action is misdirected and the consequences are still more grave.

Earlier this month, on the 11th, when I pleaded with all the earnestness and sincerity at my command to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister and the entire Government, 'Please act in time, please act with grace and time and grace are not much left in their possession', they did not do it. They said, 'Nothing will happen until normalcy is restored. Normalcy first and dissolution afterwards.' But in the same week, five days later, they were forced to do what we were telling them to do not only on the 11th but even days weeks ahead of that dissolution. In the preceding time and some of us had met the Prime Minister and I had also met the Home Minister and other Ministers and had tried to give them the picture as I observed. I can say on my own behalf, with all humility, that I was trying to give them a picture from an objective and independent angle. I have no party to care for nor any interests to look after. I look at the problem from the national angle and from the point of view of democracy and parliamentary democracy in particular.

My friends from the Congress Party have referred to the many questions. To consider that all these happenings are a mere violence is to mis-judge the issue entirely and to deliberately be blind to the wholly spontaneous and popular upsurge in my State.

Was it all nonviolent in 1942? Was it all non-violent now? Let us not talk of non-violence in Gandhiji's time. It was non-violent by and large and it was a popular upsurge by and large. Shri Dikshitji will agree with me also that by and large it was spontaneous. And many people were fishing in troubled waters. The opposition parties were fishing in troubled water. But the fact remains that these forces and political parties would not have been able to exploit this situation had the Government not reviewed this situation too late. Nobody should fish in troubled water. And no body would have succeeded either in fishing in troubled water. So, let us not go into the niceties of violence and non-violence. Let me repeat for the benefit of Shri Dhamankar the same question as to how many times this Government, in the last twentyseven years of Independence of India have yielded to such non-violent movements? And how many times have they been made to yield to the coercion of all sorts? Let us, therefore, not go into this question. I am ashamed at the fact that some violence took place. I plead guilty to the charge that the revolt in Gujarat was not hundred per cent non-violent. That does not take to my line of argument. By and large, it was a popular movement; it was a spontaneous movement—movement of students and youths who were in the forefront. And all sections of the people were backing that movement.

Mr. Chairman, what is very significant is that the political parties from extreme left to extreme right were there and they had to play and were playing the normal role. It was not something which the

political parties were inspiring or instigating somebody like the students and youths to play.

I know, for instance, how shamelessly, in the name of starting a dialogue, the student leaders of Nav Nirman Samiti were called here and how shamelessly and in how corrupt a manner some of the members of the ruling Congress tried to misbehave with my young friends who came from Ahmedabad to Delhi. First, I had hoped that students would have some dialogue with the Home Minister or they would have some dialogue with the hon. Prime Minister. I would have liked if such a dialogue had taken place. If the dialogue had taken place after the simultaneously announcement of the dissolution of the Assembly and the announcement of the reopening of colleges and universities, that would have been wonderful. But, Sir, the students were brought here under the pretext that they could have a dialogue. But, then, all kinds of corrupt things were practised on them. I salute those young students and youths of my State and my city for not yielding to such tactics. By and large all of them...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :
Sir, I want to . . .

SHRI P. G. MAVAIANKAR : I do not yield to you. Let me complete my sentence. After completing my sentence, you may clarify that.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, he tried to give the impression as if we invited them here; or that they came here and they were misled or they were received or something wrong was done to them. This is totally incorrect. They came of their own accord and they went away. They went away after meeting the Prime Minister. Earlier they had never said to me that they wanted to meet me. I never said 'no' to them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He said that they came on their own accord. This is a distortion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister would like to place before the House the real state of affairs.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : I would also say as I understand it. I was telling you that these young friends and students did not yield to those sweetly coercive and corrupting tactics of some of the ruling Congress Members. If the Home Minister really challenges, I am prepared to give the names of the hon. Members of the Congress Party who did practise all kinds of pressure tactics on the students. Sir, the fact remains however much the Home Minister may say that they are not facts but facts are facts. He may not agree with me that not only the Members of Congress Party belonging to both Houses of Parliament but even some Ministers were wanting the students to come to Delhi for a dialogue. They said that the students might come for a dialogue; let them talk to the Home Minister or let them talk to the Prime Minister. Ultimately and understandably Government were wanting to have some kind of excuses to get out of the difficulty because they knew that they had to dissolve the Assembly. If nothing happened, at least two kinds of pressure were being put continuously. One was the pressure of popular upsurge was mounting day by day, almost hour by hour, during the last few days before the dissolution actually took place. Actually, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister knew jolly well that the Members of Legislative Assembly of Gujarat belonging to their own party were coming out with resignations. Not all of them were submitting resignations under coercion. I share the concern expressed by Mr. Stephen about coercion on MLAs. But let me remind the hon. Members of this House that the former Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Ghanshyam Oza was never coerced once. He lived in the heart of the city and near the place of continuous conflict. Morchas were taken by Nav Nirman Samiti people all over the

places. Some students went to the residence of Shri Ghanshyam Oza but they did not touch his hair. They gave him the most courteous treatment because Shri Ghanshyam Oza gave the students very courteous treatment and so they had a good dialogue. It was only on the 15th of March when the former Chief Minister, Shri Ghanshyam Oza and several of his colleagues and the other members of the Congress Party resigned and the number jumped up to 95—there was an ugly competition between the victims of police firing and the resignations of MLAs 95 resigned 95 dead; 96 resigned 96 dead!—that the Government here realised that this was going to happen and that they had to dissolve the Assembly. But they wanted an excuse and so these students were asked to sign half a dozen of different humiliating documents. I can, if necessary show these statements. Thank God while some students signed the others did not sign. The Congress Government wanted to give an impression that since the students were now behaving and had understood and were yielding to Government therefore, as a supreme act of charity they were going to dissolve the Assembly.

Now, Sir, why did the Presidential Proclamation not take place and why was the Governor of Gujarat asked to announce the decision in the city of Ahmedabad on Friday 15th March just before 11 O'Clock? If my information is correct—the Home Minister may correct me if I am wrong—the information to Gujarat Governor reaches somewhere between 9 P.M. and 9.15 P.M. Earlier, the same evening the P.A.C. of the Cabinet and the Cabinet themselves had perhaps taken the decision. I want to ask could not the President of the Republic be kept informed of what was happening. No doubt, the President cannot act without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers but the point is the supreme head of the State, the man who mattered most in this—I dare say the hon. man who had given advice to the Government, I believe, more than once that Government should dissolve the Assembly as early as possible—yet the tragedy

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

and the comedy of the situation is that the President was kept completely in the dark of the whole thing and the excuse given was that the President was sleeping. I do not know whether the President sleeps at 9.0' clock. I can understand if it was past mid-night....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member will continue his speech.

18. hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SHORTAGE OF DALDA

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry) : In the recent period, if we take the last seven years, we find that the prices of Dalda and vanaspati have been steadily increasing and there is a big shortage of both in the market. When a question was asked in this House, Government gave a very routine answer that there was shortage and they were trying to ensure the flow of oil so that the shortage of Dalda would be overcome.

The shortage of oil is cited as one of the reasons by the Dalda as well as vanaspati manufacturers for the shortage of Dalda and vanaspati in the market. I would request that this should not be viewed in isolation, because there is absolutely no justifiable reason for any one to claim that there can be a shortage of edible oil in our country. Some facts perhaps will throw light on this matter.

According to estimates, the production of groundnut in the current season is between 55 to 60 lakh tonnes, whereas in 1972-73, it was only 39 lakhs tonnes. So, there is more than one-third increase in the production of groundnut in our country. But at the same time you will see that the shortage of Dalda and vanaspati is fantastic in the market, and the prices of these items are going up disproportionately high. According to the news paper reports, a 16.5

k.g. tin is selling at Rs. 170 in Delhi, whereas the controlled price is only Rs. 126.79. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that there is a relation between the so-called shortage of oil and the fall in production and the spiralling prices. These are all interconnected. The fall in production and the fall in the availability of oil are man-made. The entire responsibility has to be squarely placed on the shoulders of the speculators, the hoarders and the blackmarketeers in our country who are speculating on oil and making enormous profit out of it. They do not sell oil and they do not allow us to see oil in the normal way. They only keep it in the underworld. They do not make use of the oil allotted to them for the production of Dalda. I would like to bring a specific case to the notice of the hon. Minister in this connection. The company which is producing Dalda, as is known to the hon. Minister more than to me, is a foreign-owned monopoly company. Dalda is manufactured and marketed by Hindustan Lever Ltd., a subsidiary of the Unilever Ltd. London, and this company is having 85 per cent of the shares from abroad. They are the producers and the people who manufacture dalda in the country. This company has a capacity of 460 tonnes in Ghaziabad and it is producing only 200 tonnes. There is a terrible shortage of dalda in the country and the foreign company is producing only 200 tonnes against 460—tonne capacity. It is only 40 per cent of installed capacity. They say they do not get enough oil. That is also not the reason. I hope you know about it because they are supplied with a certain quantity of oil. But they have a business. After all, their primary motive, perhaps the single driving force, is to loot the people, amass profit and transport it to their own country. That is the only concern of these people. So the oil allotted for the production of dalda is diverted to the production of refined oil, for the production of golden seal margarine, for the production of margo. On these items there is no price control whereas if they produce dalda, there is price control on it and the profit margin is less.

To cite an example, this is it. The control price of dalda is Rs. 9 a kilo. Golden seal margarine is sold at Rs. 13 a kilo, a clean margin of Rs. 4 a kilo. Per tonne they make Rs. 4,000. The capacity of the Ghaziabad factory is 5 tonnes a day. So they are earning Rs. 20,000 a day at the cost of the common people. Government are aware of it. But they do not do anything. This is a serious charge I make against the Ministry, Government and the Minister in charge, because he should have been bold enough to tell people that they cannot loot this country in this medieval fashion. Everywhere if you go out in the country, you can see long queues where men and women are standing for hours and hours whereas these people are clean making Rs. 20,000 a day and pocketing it and taking it out of our country. Why do you allow this ?

Secondly, there are certain interesting cases. One gentleman, who is the General Manager of Malwa Vanaspati, of Indore, was arrested under MISA. If you are interested, I can give the name, but I do not wish to do it. This is a subsidiary of Mohatta monopolies. He was arrested under MISA but then released overnight under pressures from Delhi. That is what people say. You can deny it. He was arrested on the charge of hoarding and profiteering and Government did not do anything, except to simply let him go scot-free.

Our country is passing through a serious economic crisis. People are fighting. Just now we were having a discussion, You are always complaining that the rightists are taking advantage of it. But you have a responsibility as Government if you deserve to wear the garb or mantle of Ministers. You have to see that monopolies are but under arrest when they hoard, blackmarket and trade in the lives of the people. You are failing there. Then, naturally, the counterrevolutionary forces will try to take the offensive. Will you now take certain action ? That is what I am more interested

in. You have made a mess of the whole thing ; because of your messing it up, food is short. There is a bumper crop but food is not available. There is a bumper crop of edible oilseeds but edible oil is not seen. This is the paradox of the situation. Who is responsible for this ? You alone are responsible, as well as your bureaucrats and your advisers. You have a responsibility now as a Government. Will you now take certain deterrent action against these people ? Will you nationalise this company which is producing this dalda ? That is my first question. Then, will you make it compulsory that the distribution of the entire dalda and vanaspati is done through the public distribution system ? These are the two simple questions I want to ask this hon. Minister. If he says yes and that he will do this, then perhaps that will be a good beginning. But if you really want to increase the production of dalda vanaspati and to meet the demands of the people, then you have to nationalise the wholesale trade in edible oil.

There are reports in the press. You can deny if I am wrong. Last year you nationalised the wholesale trade in wheat and today you are perhaps thinking of denationalising it. Appalling stories are coming in the press and the Government is mum about it. This is not perhaps the subject-matter today. But what I am more interested in it, will you answer these three questions ? One is, are you aware of the fact that the big business in the country, the hoarders, the profiteers and the black-marketeers are hoarding and profiteering in edible oil ? Taking this into account, will you nationalise the wholesale trade in edible oil ? That is my first question.

My second question is this. Will you nationalise this company which is producing this vanaspati, namely, the Hindustan Lever. Ltd., which is a subsidiary of Unilever Limited, London, with 85 per cent capital from Britain ? Will you nationalise this company ?

Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Thirdly, will you agree to distribute the entire dalda as well as vanaspati through the public distribution system or through the Government agencies?

These are the questions which I want to ask.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan, has very ably championed the cause of those who are trying their best to see that the distribution as well as production improves. He has given certain figures, as to how this particular company called Hindustan Lever is exploiting the workers and also holding the country to ransom by producing less. The price of dalda has been increased many times because of the pressure of Hindustan Lever and other Dalda manufacturing units.

I am speaking subject to correction and I hope I am wrong: when the union started agitation—they wanted more production and at that time there was a tremendous shortage and there is a tremendous shortage of Dalda in the Ghaziabad unit—the price was increased, but at the same time, production decreased. As was very ably advocated by my hon. friend, the total capacity is 460 tonnes at Ghaziabad and they are only producing 200 tonnes, because the profit in the refined oil, the Golden Seal Margarine and Margo is more than in Dalda. Why not these people be arrested under the DIR? I am told that in Uttar Pradesh, during the elections—I am speaking subject to correction and I hope I am wrong—this particular company has paid a very handsome donation for the Uttar Pradesh elections to the ruling party; and they said openly and even today, from 12 O'clock yesterday night, hundreds of workers are on hunger-strike for 24 hours. What is their demand, increase production: pay better wages and stop victimisation. They have victimised the general secretary there and they are trying to victimise others. Your senior officers are in league with them. They want to shoot the workers and victimise the workers.

They have got a double-barrelled gun. With one barrel they ask for more prices and with other barrel they start shooting the workers and victimising them. Is it a fact that recently the Hindustan Lever had been granted expansion in spite of the fact that public opinion was against it? It is a monopoly concern. It was not referred to the Monopoly Commission. It has been cleared by the Company Affairs department. Is it a fact that this particular company, which is producing dalda, is not producing to capacity? Why is it so? Has any enquiry been conducted into this matter by the hon. Minister or is the hon. Minister going to appoint a Commission to go into functioning of this company? They are interested in many kinds of soaps and other things, but they do not to produce more dalda. It is because they do not want to lower their profit. The Ghaziabad unit has betrayed the confidence of the Government. At that time when more production was wanted, they did not produce. What action will be taken by the Company Affairs Ministry or by the Home Ministry or by the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture? Will the Government have the courage to take over this unit in the interests of the country or at least appoint its own directors on the Board? With all these shootings none of the Ministers have got the courage to have one Government representative on the Board. The reason advanced is that they have not taken any money from the financial institutions. If the hon. Minister is unable to take action against this company within one month, I have told the workers yesterday to seize the factory and they should have their flag and they should run it and distribute the product through the public distribution system. I should not be accused of something later on. They cannot hold the country to ransom. If they have paid handsome donations to the election fund, the elections are over; you can tell them that you have won. They openly say certain things. The top officers wanted to threaten me through some friend that the Ministers are in their pockets and nothing would be achieved by shouting. I do not doubt the honesty

of our Ministers. They are old Congressmen who believe in the Gandhian ideology. They should come forward and take action against Hindustan Lever. Then alone I will be satisfied. Otherwise, I am constrained to come to the conclusion that they have paid handsome donations to the party's funds and that is why, no action is being taken against them.

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I need not emphasise the fact that Vanaspati is an essential commodity for the common people of our country. Vanaspati is the daily need of the people who cannot afford to use real ghee.

I would like to point out that from November 1972 to 1st July, 1973, in a period of seven months, the price per kilo of vanaspati was raised four times—firstly 10 paise increase, then 40 paise increase, after that 75 paise increase and again 75 paise increase. Totally the increase in the price of one kilo vanaspati came to Rs. 2. The situation assumes a graphic significance when I say that vanaspati is in the hands of foreign monopoly producers. They were not happy with this increase. In March 1974, the price per kilo of vanaspati went up by 54 paise first and again by 60 paise. It is clear that the foreign monopoly producers have been amassing profits at the cost of the common people and in that process they—I mean the poor users of vanaspati—got emaciated. The price of vanaspati per kilo was increased cumulatively by Rs. 2.50.

The reason given for increasing the price of vanaspati was the increase in the price of groundnut oil. The paradoxical situation is that the cultivators of groundnut are not getting fair and just price for their groundnut crop. Again, the monopoly and big business people like Rally Brothers procure groundnut at considerably cheaper prices from the cultivators. The groundnut oil is also cornered by vested interests in the country.

In our country the installed capacity for producing vanaspati is reported to be of the order of 10 lakh tonnes a year. But in 1973-74 only 4.45 lakh tonnes were produced. It is obvious that price spiralling of vanaspati is due to the creation of artificial scarcity of groundnut oil and under-utilisation of the installed capacity. It is also reported that 70 to 80 factories manufacturing vanaspati are lying closed for one reason or the other.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take over the procurement and distribution of groundnut which alone can ensure fair and just price to the cultivators of groundnut. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government will nationalise the entire vanaspati industry to save the common people from the clutches of foreign monopolists. During the past 25 years, barring one or two consumer industries, the Government have not got in the public sector the goods of daily needs like vanaspati. I would also like to know whether the closed vanaspati manufacturing units will be taken over by the Government. For instance, in Delhi the biggest vanaspati producer, the D.C.M. Chemicals, are lying closed on the ground that the workers want more wages. I wonder whether you will be able to accept their argument that they are not in a position to pay increased wages to the workers, especially in view of huge profits they are making in vanaspati. I want to know whether the Government will take over such units manufacturing vanaspati in the interest of the common people of the country and also in the interest of cultivators of groundnut crop, who are now being denied fair and just price.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) सरकार की मदद से डालडा और वनस्पति के बोर व्यापारी और मुनाफाखोर पूरे देश को लूट रहे हैं और सरकार टुकुर-टुकुर ताक रही है। डालडा के लिए हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। कुछ दिनों के अन्दर ही

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

शादी विवाह का मौका आने वाला है, तब क्या होगा मालूम नहीं। बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों के सामने कठिनाई आने वाली है। सरकार बहुत एलान करती है कि दक्षिण पक्षी और फासिस्ट ताकतों से लड़ेंगे लेकिन उन्हीं के मददगारों की मदद भी करती है। इसको ध्यान में रखकर मैं भी इसी सवाल को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के सामने हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड या दूसरे जो डालडा के कारखाने हैं उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण के मार्ग में कौन सी बाधा है जबकि सरकार की नीति राष्ट्रीयकरण की है? अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आपकी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती है तो कम से कम क्या आप तैयार हैं कि डालडा के कारखानों से तमाम उत्पादन अपने कच्चे में कर लें और उसकी राशन की दूकानों के जरिये जनता के सहयोग से बटवायें?

अब तक हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड ने हिन्दुस्तानियों को लूट कर कितना मुनाफा इंग्लिस्तान भेजा है? क्या यह सच है कि वह डालडा के उत्पादन के बजाय अधिक मुनाफा कमाने के उद्देश्य से रिफाईंड तेल गोल्ड सील व मार्गरेइन का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं जिससे उसको प्रतिदिन चार हजार रुपये का अतिरिक्त मुनाफा होता है? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने कम्पनी को ऐसा करने की आज्ञा दी है? यदि नहीं, तो आपने उसके विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्यवाही की है?

क्या यह सच है कि पहले मार्गरेइन का उत्पादन केवल इसके बम्बई स्थित कारखाने में होता था। और अब इसने इसके उत्पादन के लिये गाजियाबाद में भी मशीन बैठाई है जिसके कारण इसके मुनाफे में प्रतिदिन बीस हजार रुपये की वृद्धि हो चुकी है? यदि हाँ, तो इस छूट को रोकने के लिये आपने कौन सी कारवाही की है?

देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में डालडा एवं वनस्पति के वितरण की कौन सी व्यवस्था की गई है? जनता के सहयोग की व्यवस्था या जनता के सहयोग की बात का उल्लेख है या नहीं? क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में डालडा के वितरण के लिये कार्ड प्रणाली लागू की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो

उसका क्या अनुभव है और इस अनुभव का विस्तार क्या सरकार अन्य राज्यों में करने का विचार रखती है?

क्या यह सच है कि इसकी बिक्री बड़े पैमाने पर और बाजार में होती है? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इसे रोकने के लिये कौन सा प्रबंध किया है तथा इसके आरोप में कितने मुनाफाखोरों एवं धनासेठों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाई की गई है?

आखिरी बात पटना के बारे में है। क्या यह सच है कि कुछ महीने पहले बिहार की राजधानी पटना शहर के ही एक भाग पटना सिटी में 17,500 टिन डालडा के 26 माल गाड़ी के डिब्बे में जप्त किये थे? यदि हाँ, तो उसके मालिक लोग कौन थे? उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई और उस जप्त डालडे की बिक्री की कौनसी व्यवस्था की गई है।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir, I have carefully listened to the various observations made by hon. members. So far as the shortage of vanaspati including Dalda is concerned, a number of questions have been raised by hon. member and we have placed before them all the information at our level. Now the hon. member has come forward with a discussion on the simple ground that the answers given by us had no relevance to actual facts and they were more or less artificial figures given from time to time. I would like him first of all to look into these matters from the point of view of actual facts and the position with regard to availability of vanaspati including Dalda in our country and come to a certain decision.

In 1969-70 the production was 39.8 thousand tonnes per month on the average, in 1970-71 it was 46.5 thousand tonnes; in 1971-72 it was 49.5 thousand tonnes; in 1972-73 it was 48.3 thousand tonnes. So, in no year the production was more than the 1971-72 figure of 49.5 thousand tonnes when the groundnut crop was very good. The hon. member himself has stated that

as compared to the shortfall of nearly 22 lakh tonnes of groundnut oil last year, the position this year is better. As a result of the fall in the production of groundnut oil, from April to September in 1973, the average production of vanaspathi was only 33.9 thousand. After the good crop, which actually recovered to a great extent but has not reached the previous figures, the production improved to 30.7 thousand tonnes in October, 45.4 thousand tonnes in November and 46.7 thousand tonnes in December. It had nearly come to normal. But, unfortunately, in the month of January it went down to 35,000 tonnes. So far as fall in production in January is concerned, I shall deal with this aspect later on. But I would like to point out that when some steps were taken by us in the month of February, it rose to 43,400 tonnes. In the first 15 days of March it has come to 21,500 tonnes and I hope it will go up to 44,000 tonnes by the end of the month. I would like the hon. Members to remember that with increased availability of groundnut and groundnut oil the production of vanaspathi, including Dalda, has also increased.

So far as this particular company, Messrs Hindustan Lever, is concerned, about which some complaints have been made by my hon. friend, I find that while their average production in the year 1972 was 5518 tonnes per month, in 1973 it dropped to 3,247. To a great extent it may be due to the fact that there was less production of groundnut and less availability of groundnut oil. The hon. Member must remember that when we are considering the production of a particular unit, we are not only concerned with the licensed capacity or the capacity to produce but also whether it was possible for them to procure groundnut oil, which is about 60 per cent constituent of this.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: We raised the Half-an-Hour Discussion because the Minister gave an evasive answer to

the main question. Now when we give concrete examples of misuse of oil, he should answer those points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since he raised the specific question of Hindustan Lever, the Minister is now dealing with the production of a particular year of that firm.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Sir, I can only explain the position. If the hon. Members are not prepared to understand, I cannot give them understanding.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: That Company went in for diversification in order to earn more profits.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The position has to be considered in the context of what has happened in the past year, in the context of the availability of groundnut and groundnut oil in our country.

So far as the fall in production is concerned, I entirely agree that the fall in production Hindustan Lever is much more than that of other units. The question arises whether something can be done about it. Hon. Members are under the impression that we give quota of groundnut or groundnut oil to the various units which manufacture Dalda.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, we gave notice for this discussion because we were not satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister. It was evasive, according to us. We have put specific questions. The question was not about the total production. The fall in production of Dalda is not because of shortage of raw material; it is because of diversification. They are manufacturing other things where the profit margin is more. Our complaint against Messrs. Hindustan Lever is that they are diverting raw materials to the production of other items where the profit margin is more in preference to Dalda where the profit is much less and the Government is merrily agreeing to this.

SHI F. A. AHMED : That is what I was trying to explain. The hon. Member has taken it for granted that we are supplying them groundnut oil and they are not utilising the groundnut oil properly. What I want to tell him is that we are not supplying groundnut oil to any company, including Hindustan Lever. They are at liberty to purchase it from the open market and then use it for the purpose of converting it into dalda and so on.....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Is there not a case for nationalisation?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The hon. Member was laying the blame on the Government that we were supplying them groundnut oil and that that was not being utilised properly. I have explained the position that Government does not supply groundnut oil to these companies. They have to purchase from the open market.

The second question is, so far as this company and also some other companies are concerned, because the price at that particular time was higher than that of vanaspati, whatever oil they had at their disposal was utilised by them for other activities and not for the purpose of production. So far as that matter is concerned, we have persuaded them....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Arrest them under D.I.R.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : How can the question of D.I.R. come?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You are shooting the students. Why do you not shoot one of them?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The performance has improved during the past one or two months, as I have indicated.

Then the hon. Member said that there was the question of certain firms and so on. I can tell the hon. Member that, so far as I am concerned, none of these persons, whether Manager or Managing Director,—I do not know any one of them—has seen me.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They know that the Minister is helpless; they see the officials.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : You were saying that we had taken a big fund for election purposes. Now you are referring to officials. It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member should mention the officials....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have not mentioned their names.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If the hon. Member has got specific information, let him give the name or names to me; I shall certainly make an inquiry and if I find that there is any such thing, I shall certainly take action.

The question of distribution has been raised by my hon. friend. I may tell him that so far as vanaspati is concerned whatever is produced the industry is committed to place it at the disposal of the State Governments and it is the State Government which make arrangements for the purpose of distributing it through fair price shops, cooperatives and so on. This applies to the entire quantity and it is the State Governments which make arrangements for the purpose of distribution.

So far as the question of price is concerned, that is fixed. If there are cases where in the black market the price is higher and so on, certainly action can be taken.....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What action have you taken?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I may inform the hon. members that a large number of persons have been arrested in various States....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : How many?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : In the case of Haryana, 41 persons have been arrested and the security of one has been forfeited. The other cases are pending in the court. In the case of Punjab, 45 persons have been

arrested; five persons have been punished and the other cases are pending.] So far as U.P. is concerned, about the number of persons arrested, the information is being collected. Chandigarh—2 from 1-1-73 to 28-2-74, Delhi—30 persons have been arrested and 20 cases have been registered from 1-1-73 to 28-2-74.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon Member wanted information on state-wise action taken and he is giving it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: What is the using of his reading all these things?

A sort of an allegation has been raised about the arrest of the Managing Director of Malwa & Indore Mills, monopoly concern under MISA and exerting pressure from here he got released ... (Interruptions)

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I am coming to that but the hon Member has no patience whatsoever.

MR CHAIRMAN: If after his speech, you have any specific point to be clarified, you can raise it at that time.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The Member wanted to know what action was taken. So I have been reading.

So far as this particular case is concerned, the hon. Member must realise that this is a matter which comes within the jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh Government and I can assure him that as far as we are concerned, we have issued no such instructions to set him free. We will find out as to what are the circumstances under which this person has been released. At present the information is not available here with me. I can tell him that no instructions were sent from here to the Madhya Pradesh Government.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What about the distribution machinery in Delhi?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have said that so far as the distribution machinery in Delhi is concerned, whatever is produced

by the DCM as also by the Ganesh Flour Mills, the requisite quantity is placed at the disposal of the Delhi Administration and it is the Delhi Administration which makes the distribution through fair-price shops and co-operative societies. the balance is made available to other concerned State Governments. So far as the DCM is concerned, the entire House is aware that there has been a lock out for the last few days as a result of which there is no production...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Why who is responsible?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Because on the Holi day there was some dispute between the management and the workers as a result of which a large number of officers and the management were assaulted and this has resulted in a lock-out. But, fortunately, after the intervention by us they have lifted the lock-out but even now it is not functioning because the workers are not allowing others to go and work in the factory.

I must inform the hon House that so far as Delhi is concerned, it is one of the main supply points in the northern region so far as Vanaspati is concerned. If production is interfered with surely there will be a shortfall in the availability of Vanaspati and there will be difficulty. We are doing our best with the help and co-operation of other Ministries also to see that there is a settlement between the Management and the workers so that this factory may work.

Some hon. Members have suggested that in this case the question is whether there is a case for taking over the production of Vanaspati in the public sector and so on. May I say that there is a thinking of setting up a corporation not only with one aspect of the production but also there is the question of taking over the procurement of cotton seed oil and oil-seeds and so on and this matter is under consideration and I hope when a decision is taken, to a great extent the feeling which the hon. Members have expressed will be redressed.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : In the last portion of his reply the Minister said that the Government is considering setting up a corporation for all oil seeds. If he could give us a little more detail, it will be helpful.

MR CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may please confine himself to any point that has not been made clear.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : This was not clear. I asked a specific question.

MR CHAIRMAN : No please. I am deviating from the normal convention and rules. Only clarification please.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I had given replies to all his three questions. He asked

as to whether we are aware of hoarding. Then he asked what action has been taken and how many persons were arrested. Action has been taken against so many persons. He raised the question of nationalisation of Hindustan Lever; this is a matter which cannot be replied here. But we are thinking in terms of having one corporation where the question of production of groundnut and processing of groundnut oil and other allied matters are to be taken into consideration. And, so far as the distribution aspect is concerned, I have already said about this. I have done.

18.46 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 26, 1974/
Chitra 5, 1896 (Saka).*